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U.S. HAWKS, PUBLIC POLARIZED ON SALT ISSUES

LD301613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Soldatov "Letter From New York": "Supporters and Opponents of SALT II"]

[Text] In the more than 3 months that it has been in power the new adminstration has not made any official statement on its attitude toward the problem of strategic arms limitation. But the question of the U.S. stand on this key problem of the present day inevitably arises and administration spokesmen have been forced to reply to it. Not so long ago the State Department did so. A statement disseminated by it says that the United States will abide by the terms of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms as long as they are observed by the Soviet Union.

This statement does not so much explain the U.S. stand as raise new questions: Is Washington not seeking loopholes which would enable it to renounce the treaty at a time convenient to it? The chief thing is unclear: Does the administration intend to begin talks in the very near future on further steps to limit and reduce strategic arms, or does it have other plans?

The State Department's explanation came after Navy Secretary J. Lehman publicly urged Washington to renounce the SALT I and SALT II treaties since, he said, they are hindering the plans to increase the American Navy's combat might. This call for a nuclear arms race and for the achievement of superiority over the Soviet Union was not condemned by the administration.

The two statements--by the navy secretary and by the State Department--reflect to a certain extent the different attitudes toward SALT II within the ruling U.S. elite, which the White House has been forced to take into account. Perhaps they also reflect the existence of differing views within the administration. A section of the American elite understands the need to limit the nuclear arms race. Without this treaty, P. Warnke, former U.S. representative at the talks, declared not so long ago, the world will become more dangerous. This viewpoint is held by A. Harriman, C. Vance and other eminent figures.

SALT II is supported by the American public. The polls conducted during the debate on SALT II showed that the majority of Americans are in favor of the Soviet-American treaty. They backed the treaty despite the anti-Soviet campaign mounted in the country.

Finally, the treaty is spoken of favorably by the U.S. joint chiefs of staff, who certainly cannot be accused of pacifist sentiments. They believe that SALT II strengthens U.S. security. The sentiments of the American public exerted a certain influence on the stand of the Republican candidate during the last election. After starting with the theme of the U.S. "military lag" behind the Soviet Union and of "serious flaws" in the SALT II treaty, at the concluding stage of the election campaign R. Reagan was forced to speak of his "allegiance to peace," and his aides discovered that SALT II is "not all bad."

The strategic arms limitation treaty was welcomed by the world public and, primarily, by the peoples of Europe. They probably above all are interested in the SALT II treaty and in the preparation of SALT III. Washington has promised its allies both.

Now, however, it is becoming clear that in practice the Republican administration will abide by the course formulated at the party convention in Chicago: "to achieve full military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union." This and other similar demands have been the slogan of the hawks throughout recent years. It was to a considerable extent due to pressure from these chauvinistic circles that the notorious Presidential Directive 59, which provides for the possibility of the United States waging a "limited nuclear war," was adopted. The deployment of the Trident system and of cruise missiles and the preparations to produce MX missiles were in many ways a concession to the right.

All these systems are part of the "counterforce potential" which can supposedly give the United States the capability to inflict a first nuclear strike on a "potential adversary." It is not hard to guess who is meant by "potential adversary" and what the aims of the "limited nuclear war" are.

Rightwing circles in the United States are even now putting pressure on the administration, urging it to take more "decisive steps" to revive "American strength." They applauded the program for the "rearming of America" announced by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. The hawks are expecting a similar step also in strategic arms, as evidenced by the statement by Navy Secretary J. Lehman.

The administration, however, is deliberately delaying expounding its stand on strategic arms. It evidently believes that in this way it can put pressure on the Soviet Union. In their recent statements high-ranking American officials have frequently said that the United States will abandon the disarmament talks if the Soviet Union "does not make concessions." American politicians declare their intention to "link" the strategic arms talks with other problems of Soviet-American relations.

These are old and hopeless blackmail tactics. The Carter administration pursued such a course in the past. On leaving the White House Carter's associates were forced to admit that they had missed a favorable opportunity to ratify the SALT II treaty.

It seems that history is repeating itself. Spokesmen for the new administration maintain that they are prepared to discuss the question of reducing the levels of nuclear arms. President R. Reagan said so recently. Only it is not pointed out when and how they are prepared to do so. Certain American commentators, however, consider such statements a ruse.

The administration, they write, wants to present itself in the eyes of the public as a champion of real disarmament, although in actual fact it is seeking superiority for the United States. If these attempts are rejected, the New York TIMES wrote recently, "the President will be able to tell the Americans that he endeavored to reach an agreement but the bellicose Russians refused, and he has no other possibility than to resume the arms race."

By taking an ambiguous stand on the problem of limiting strategic arms it seems that the administration wants to kill two birds with one stone: to take advantage of the limitations imposed by the treaty, which consolidated the two sides' real equality in the sphere of strategic arms, in order to tie the other side's hands, and at the same to prepare plans for an increase in the U.S. nuclear potential. It was no coincidence that Defense Secretary C. Weinberger recently declared in the Senate his intention to seek an increase in appropriations for intercontinental nuclear weapons.

You do not need to possess special wisdom to increase appropriations for military purposes. The authorities will perhaps have a sizeable "saving" at their disposal as a result of the planned reduction in budget outlays of $49 billion at the expense, above all, of social programs. But the new multibillion-dollar investments in the creation of new types of nuclear weapons will hardly justify themselves and they will hardly be of any benefit. This has long been said by many American specialists, referring, in particular, to the development of the Trident missile. In the past the Soviet Union proposed banning the creation of the Trident system and the corresponding system in the Soviet Union. Washington did not accept that sensible proposal and both sides developed similar systems.

The creation of the new types of weapons has not strengthened U.S. security. At the international "Science and Disarmament" conference held in Paris recently scientists maintained unanimously that this will also be the case in the future. "It is quite unrealistic to think," one of the American delegates said at the conference, "that better nuclear weapons or an increase in their numbers can improve security."

Things are quite the reverse: The adoption of new nuclear weapon systems merely weakens security. Rapid and profound changes in the development of military hardware and the development of qualitatively new types of weapons, notably weapons of mass destruction, can make the monitoring [kontrol] and agreed limitation of these weapons an exceptionally difficult or even impossible task. A new stage of the arms race will undermine international stability and greatly increase the danger of the outbreak of war.

This danger is recognized by many American scientists. Some of them are trying to find a radical way out of the situation, which would make it possible to stir the public and make politicians think seriously. This was the origin of an unusual proposal to stage a demonstration nuclear explosion.

Authoritative reminders and warnings of the threat posed to Americans and to all mankind by nuclear war are undoubtedly necessary. They are particularly necessary now that Washington is trying to create the impression that the danger of nuclear conflict has eased and become unlikely. Reminders are also necessary because the mass media in the United States deliberately ignore the activities of people who try to explain to society what nuclear war will entail. The American press and television tried to belittle the significance of the international conference "Doctors of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War" which was held in the United States recently, and to present it as a sideshow of no practical significance.

Very broad public circles, including those in the United States, are increasingly resolutely opposed to the American side's attempts to upset the existing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which objectively serves to preserve peace in the world. Under the prevailing conditions the limitation and reduction of strategic arms is an extraordinary problem. "We for our part are prepared," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared at the 26th CPSU Congress, "to continue without delay the relevant talks with the United States, while retaining everything positive that has been achieved so far in this sphere."

There is no other way to increase the security of the Soviet and American peoples and of all mankind.

U.S. CONCERNED AT FRG OPPOSITION TO MODERNIZING ARMS

LD301708 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Apr,TASS--The United States is concerned over the growing opposition to the nuclear-missile arms race in the FRG and the fact that the opposition movement is being joined by even bigger numbers of West Germans. The evidence of this concern is an interview of the assistant to the U.S. President on national security, Richard Allen, who was speaking on the first channel of West German television (ARD). He openly admitted that the United States was concerned over what he called "pacifist tendencies in Europe". Moreover, he said that if powerful opposition made it impossible to go on with the modernisation, that would inevitably lead to a worsening of relations between West Germany and the United States.

It is commonly known that by referring to "modernisation" the United States means further build-up of armaments by the NATO bloc and as a component part of this build-up deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, including the FRG.

Having mouthed that open threat, the national security adviser to the U.S. President called upon all West European allies of the United States to support the aggressive foreign policy of Washington.

There is no doubt as to what are the goals of this policy. They were summarized by Richard Allen. He said that the United States leadership in close cooperation with the allies should make the people of Europe and America realize that the 1980's would be hard years and that the West should set itself serious tasks.

He said the West should ensure the protection of its vital interests and at the same time should not lose the territories that are vitally necessary for the protection of the West's interests.

During his recent visit to West Germany, the U.S. secretary of defence, Caspar Weinberger, openly urged West Germany to increase military spending at the expense of allocations for social and economic needs. It is clear that Richard Allen, national security adviser to the U.S. President, continues this campaign of pressure, trying to win support for Washington's programme which is at variance with the vital interests of the people of Europe.

URGENCY OF ARMS TALKS, CONFIDENCE MEASURES STRESSED

LD301035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Consolidation of Peace Is the Lodestar"]

[Text] Under present conditions, when the policy of the aggressive imperialist forces has led to a considerable increase in international tension, the cardinal task of struggling to reduce the threat of war and to curb the arms race has gained particular significance and immediacy. This task confronts the whole of humanity because there is no issue more important for any one people now than the preservation of peace and the safeguarding of the primary right of every person--the right to life.

The vigorous, consistent struggle for universal peace and security was and remains the pivotal direction of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set out a detailed constructive program for consolidating international security. The range of new Soviet foreign policy initiatives is the organic continuation and development of the peace program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th party congresses as applied to the most burning and topical problems of international life in our day.

The measures being proposed by the Soviet Union embrace a wide circle of issues. They relate to nuclear missile and conventional weaponry and to the various branches of the Armed Forces. They concern the situation in Europe and in the Near, Middle and Far East. These are measures of both a political and a military nature. The USSR's proposals are imbued with a single aspiration--to do everything possible to deliver the peoples from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace on Earth.

The 26th CPSU Congress' foreign policy program clearly signposts a feasible way out of the deadlocks affecting many contentious problems through the fault of the imperialist circles. Everyone who is alarmed by the clouds of the threat of war gathering on the horizon finds in the new Soviet initiatives a realistic, creative approach and statesmanship.

The Soviet Union urges that the vicious circle created by the increasingly dangerous stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe--where the actions of one side generate countermeasures by the other--be broken. The USSR has proposed reaching agreement on a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR, that is, to freeze both quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of such facilities, including the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in this region. The moratorium proposal is not an end in itself. It is designed to create a more favourable atmosphere for talks, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev remarked at the CPCZ Congress. The aim of the Soviet initiatives is precisely the sides' reduction of the quantity of nuclear devices stockpiled in Europe. The moratorium idea is meeting growing support from the peoples of our continent. In West Europe the mass movement against the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles and for military detente and peace is expanding.

Experience shows the difficulty of extinguishing the seats of military conflicts arising in various regions of the world. It would have been far better to have implemented preventive measures and to have averted their emergence.

In Europe the confidence-building measures in the military sphere were to have served this purpose. The Soviet Union is proposing a considerable expansion of the zone of these measures' application and their extension to the entire European part of our country--on condition that a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures is undertaken by the Western states. The USSR is also displaying readiness to hold talks on confidence-building measures with all interested countries in the Far East. This could defuse the situation and strengthen peace in vast region where the Soviet Union, China and Japan are neighbors and where U.S. military bases are situated. The implementation of the proposals on confidence-building measures would also aid progress on disarmament.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at lessening tension in the "hotspots" of south west Asia are permeated with good will. The USSR is prepared to negotiate on the Persian Gulf as an independent issue. It is ready to participate in a separate settlement of the Afghanistan situation. Nor does our country raise any objection to discussion of the international aspects of the Afghan problem in connection with issues of Persian Gulf security.

The insistent call for restraint in the strategic arms sphere emanating from Moscow is singularly timely. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress designated the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear missile weapons an extraordinary one--and with every justification. Through Washington's fault the coming into force of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT II) has been frozen. Qualitatively new types of mass-destruction weapons which can be extremely difficult or even impossible to monitor are being developed. The USSR is ready to continue without delay the appropriate talks with the United States, with the retention of everything positive so far achieved in this sphere.

In order to get across to the peoples the truth about the disastrous consequences of a nuclear missile war an authoritative international committee of the most eminent scientists from various countries should be established which would show the urgent necessity of averting a military catastrophe. It would be useful to seek the keys to the amelioration of the international situation and to the prevention of war at a special session of the UN Security Council attended by the top leaders of the council's member states and also--if so desired--by other countries' leaders.

The Soviet peace program for the eighties is prompting many governments again and again to assess their position on the acute international issues. It serves to stimulate the galvanization of broad democratic, antiwar forces which adhere to differing political orientations. It instills in people the assurance that there is a feasible way out of the inflamed situation.

"Not preparation for war, condemning the peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev remarked, "but the consolidation of peace--this is the lodestar guiding us toward tomorrow."

MALONE TESTIMONY AT HOUSE HEARING ON LOS VIEWED

LD301724 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Apr, TASS--Pursuing its own selfish ends and disregarding the opinion of most countries, the United States is obstructing the proceeding of the Third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference and is blocking the adoption of the draft international convention worked out at the conference.

The head of the United States delegation to the conference, James Malone, testifying at a hearing of the House International Relations Committee, bluntly said that the United States administration has unilaterally taken the decision to slow down the talks, proceeding from "American interests."

Such a decision, judging by Malone's pronouncements, had been taken by the United States on the plea of a revision of positions in view of the change of the administration in Washington. In fact, the United States does not want to fulfil earlier assumed international commitments. Malone himself acknowledged that this had been said by many conference delegates from developing countries who sharply criticised Washington.

Such a United States stand is nothing but another manifestation of concern for the interests of American monopolies that seek to take control of the natural resources on the sea bottom, including international waters.

According to Malone, the process of "reviewing" the United States position will be protracted, will call for consultations of the administration with Congress and with Washington's allies and will not be completed by August, when the Law of the Sea Conference is scheduled to resume. This means that the adoption of a document, according with the interests of the overwhelming majority of the countries and which has been drawn up in the course of seven years, will be postponed at least until next year.

U.S. RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEBANESE SITUATION VIEWED

'Awkward Statements'

LD010740 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 1 May 81

["A 'Go Ahead' for the Aggressors"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS--It would seem that one can already get used to a series of statements by high-ranking officials in the new U.S. administration contradicting one another. However, even against such a background, the statement of the U.S. Department of State concerning a new dangerous aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, caused by an unprecedented escalation of aggressive actions by Israel and its right-wing Christian puppets, is baffling, to put it mildly. Can it really be that official Washington does not know what it is doing?

The U.S. Department of State deemed it necessary to express "serious concern" and hastily assured that the United States allegedly did not give Israel a go-ahead for military actions on Lebanese territory. But what is the statement by Richard Allen, assistant to the U.S. President on national security, who called the incursions of the Israeli troops into the Lebanese territory "legitimate" and "justified", if not a direct encouragement of the Israeli expansionists?

And really, hardly a week had passed since the day the statement was made, when Israel launched a new act of aggression against Lebanon. And what is to be said about the lifting by the new U.S. administration of those curtailed and primarily verbal restrictions on the use of U.S.-made weapons--restrictions which the former administration liked to talk about so profusely?

Vainly is Washington trying to shift the burden of responsibility for the escalation of bloodshed in long-suffering Lebanon. Even the FINANCIAL TIMES of London admits that the key consideration which prompted Israel the idea of a direct incursion into Lebanon was its confidence that Washington would support such a move. The FINANCIAL TIMES writes that Israel made that conclusion following consultations with Washington. Exactly that purpose--consultations with its "best and most important ally"--took the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, to Tel Aviv right at the moment when the Israeli Armed Forces attacked Lebanon from the land, the sea and the air.

It should be recalled that almost the first move of the new U.S. administration was to declare "an all-out war" on so-called "international terrorism" to which the Palestine Liberation Organization was relegated at once. What is now happening in Lebanon is none else but an attempt to implement an elaborate and well-coordinated plan of Washington and Tel Aviv to take the Palestinian resistance movement into pincers and destroy it. A component part of that plan is to divide the Republic of Lebanon and to establish a puppet state which would blindly follow the will of U.S. imperialism and its Israeli ally. In the implementation of that scheme the brazen Israeli expansionists are unwilling to limit themselves to combat operations in the south of Lebanon. In fact, they are spreading military actions to a considerable part of the country's territory up to the city of Zahlah in Al-Biqa Valley.

Trying to lay the blame for the bloodshed in Lebanon at somebody else's door, the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, during his recent Middle East tour made provocative statements to discredit the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, specifically the Syrian military formations which are among the inter-Arab troops. Following Washington's prompt, the Israeli military are trying to draw the Syrian troops in combat operation and by doing so to aggravate the situation even further. The presence of those troops in Lebanon which play a stabilizing role naturally does not suit Israel and its U.S. patrons.

In this connection it would be appropriate to remind the brazen aggressor that the inter-Arab peace-keeping force, including the Syrian troops, are staying in Lebanon in keeping with a decision of the League of Arab States made at summit level and in line with the clearly expressed will of the Lebanese Government. As to the Israeli troops or military advisers directing terrorist acts of separatist gangs, nobody but Washington "authorised" them to perform any mission in Lebanon.

One must suppose that the former president of Lebanon Sulayman Franjiyah had in mind exactly those facts when he directly accused Alexander Haig of hypocrisy and of goading Israel to stage new dangerous provocations against Lebanon. Vainly is the U.S. Department of State trying to conceal its traces by making awkward statements.

Israel's 'Free Hand' Noted

LD011002 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 1 May 81

[Igor Dmitriyev Commentary]

[Text] Commenting on a tense situation in Lebanon, news analysts stress that Washington bears a large responsibility for the escalation of hostilities there.

Such an opinion was expressed by London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES. The newspaper said that the United States had failed in any way to restrain Mr Begin's government that has been evidently encouraged to exercise a free hand in Lebanon. This freedom of action has led to the introduction of Israeli forces into a southern area controlled by Israeli-supported Phalangists. Israeli jets have bombed and strafed many targets in Lebanon including Palestinian camps. Air attacks featured some of the newest American fighters, F-16's, despite the fact that this is a clear violation of a bilateral U.S.-Israeli agreement forbidding the use of American weapons against a third country. Washington has failed to take an adequate move. A mild protest from U.S. officials doesn't count. There were such protests in the past but no concrete steps to check Israel's aggressive steps have ever been taken, so these protests appear to be a rule of the U.S. game, or rather gamble in the Middle East in which the winning side was Israel and U.S. strategic interests.

Some news analysts attribute Washington's (?passivity) to the absence of a clear-cut Middle East policy. It is hardly so. The freedom of action given to Israel by the U.S. administration is a policy. Other observers have noted that Washington's encouragement of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon is meant to appease those pro-Israel politicians in Congress who oppose arms sales to Saudi Arabia. In other words, in order to sell large quantities of modern weapons to Saudi Arabia and overcome some persistance in Congress the U.S. administration has chosen Lebanon as a war prize for Israel as compensation for pro-Israeli hawks among U.S. lawmakers, and this also is a policy.

When observers say that Washington has no clear-cut Middle East policy they probably mean that it has no positive policy aimed at bringing peace and stability to the region, a policy that would take into account the crux of the matter, the Palestinian problem. As long as the problem remains unresolved, there is going to be a climate of dangerous instability in the Middle East which is fraught with grave consequences.

Policy 'Hypocritical'

LD301852 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Apr, TASS--U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig expressed "concern" about the aggravation of the situation in Lebanon. He asserted that Washington is exerting great diplomatic effort to end the fighting in that country. But he failed to mention precisely what steps the United States is taking in this direction.

The sudden awakening of the State Department to the reality is nothing but an attempt to cover up the tracks of the United States' covert and overt interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign Arab country. Indeed, who is to blame for the tragedy through which the Lebanese people is living now? The crisis in Lebanon is the direct consequence of the fact that the Middle East conflict remains unsettled, that the United States is conducting the course at ensuring its own interests in the region by imposing on Arabs the separate Camp David deal for settling the Middle East problem.

Is it not with the use of Israeli extremists that the United States is striving to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon?

The aggressive stand of the new U.S. administration with regard to the Palestine Liberation Organization actually means carte blanche given by the United States to Tel Aviv for terror against the Palestinians. Encouraged by the U.S. administration, Israel is brazenly violating international law, behaves in a neighbouring Arab country as in its own domain. It is no secret that Israel's aggressiveness redoubled immediately after Alexander Haig had visited Tel Aviv. One of the consequences of the trip of the state secretary to the Middle East is the United States' direct complicity in the terror unleashed by Israel which is manifested in the fact that the Reagan administration even stopped talking about limiting the use of U.S. armaments by the Israeli Army. With Washington's blessing Israel, Phalangists and Lebanese separatists are staging against the Palestinian people terroristic operations that assume the scope of genocide. The situation that was formed in Lebanon is, indeed, explosive. It is no secret that Israel backed by the Americans intends to partition sovereign Lebanon, creating in the south of that country a puppet state with its placeman Haddad at the head. Aggressive actions of Phalangists in the town of Zahlah against the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and Syrian contingents in the inter-Arab forces mean a direct attempt to place under control of pro-Israeli and pro-American groupings a strategically important area of the country.

It is now sought in Washington to present the stay of Syrian contingents in Lebanon as all but an aggression. It is overlooked that these forces were brought into Lebanon at the request of its lawful government to prevent Lebanon's partitioning. And this is precisely what Washington does not like. It actually sanctions the aggressive war waged by the Israeli extremists not only in the south of Lebanon but also in the Al-Biqa Valley, covers up the brazen violations of territorial integrity of a neighbouring Arab country by Tel Aviv. The "concern" of the U.S. Department of State in connection of the worsening of the situation in Lebanon reveals the hypocritical essence of the U.S. policy in the Middle East and cannot camouflage the growing involvement of the United States in the deplorable events that take place in the Middle East on the scenario created in Washington and Tel Aviv.

EXTENSIVE U.S. ARMS AID TO EGYPT CRITICIZED

LD302222 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Apr, TASS--Hidden behind the facade of the separate Camp David deal are Washington's plans to knock together an anti-Arab military bloc in the Middle East to comprise of the United States, Israel and As-Sadat's Egypt. The integral part of the plan is the deployment of American troops in that strategic region. This has been confirmed by the results of the Washington talks between U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the Egyptian minister of defence and war industry, General Abu Ghazalah.

Their joint communique points out that the United States intends to support Egypt's combat readiness and examine together with it a five-year plan of "modernizing" the Egyptian Armed Forces. What is meant is the intensification of American arms deliveries to As-Sadat. They include 40 F-16 fighter bombers, more than 300 M-60 tanks, over 1,000 armoured carriers, 1,300 anti-tank TOW missiles, a big batch of anti-aircraft HAWK missile launchers and other types of military equipment, worth 3,500 million dollars.

The New York TIMES writes that the sides discussed deliveries of reconnaissance planes to Cairo. These planes are equipped with the radar E-2S Hawkeye system. Ghazalah expressed confidence in an interview with the newspaper that the U.S. administration will meet half-way Egypt's "extensive" requirements.

Political observers also indicate that the talks concentrated on the question of using Egyptian military bases by the American Rapid Deployment Force and the deployment of a U.S. military contingent in Sinai, disguised as participation in the so-called "multinational peace-keeping force."

The newspaper Washington POST writes that Egypt and the United States are steadily moving towards an agreement on the use of the Egyptian Red Sea military base of Ras Banas by the Rapid Deployment Force or other American troops. The newspaper believes that such an agreement can be concluded before Anwar as-Sadat's visit to the United States scheduled for this summer. The newspaper stresses that the point at issue is to increase American military might in the Persian Gulf area.

LAWYER CLAIMS U.S. NOT HONORING IRAN AGREEMENT

LD301405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Not Fulfilling the Agreement"]

[Text] New York, 25 Apr--The United States is not fulfilling the terms of the agreement as a result of which Iran freed the 52 employees of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. This was announced at a lawyer's conference in Newark (New Jersey) by Lawyer (T. Shek), who is representing Iranian interests in the United States. He stated that the United States is refusing to hand over to Iran without delay the assets belonging to it which were frozen in American banks, and also has given no information on the financial investments of the former shah of Iran in the United States, as the agreement specified.

INVOLVEMENT IN KAMPUCHEAN 'UNITED FRONT' VIEWED

LD010830 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Washington, 1 May, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The CBS television company said that the Chinese leadership had decided to give all-round military support to Thailand-based supporters of the pro-American Lon Nol regime overthrown in 1975. Beijing had already started supplying counter-revolutionary groups with weapons, and sending them into Kampuchea to stage acts of sabotage against people's power. Beijing's decision, a CBS correspondent stressed, had been made with the knowledge and secret approval of the United States.

In recent time, following Washington's instructions, China actively began knocking together "a united front" consisting of the remains of the Pol Pot gangs, the Lon Nol adherents and emigrants supporting Prince Sihanouk. According to Washington's plans, this "front" should create a semblance of respectability for the counter-revolutionary scum, and disguise the pathological man-hating essence of the chief allies of Beijing--the surviving Pol Pot's hangmen.

The U.S. State Department admitted that there had been a meeting in Beijing between the Charge d'Affaires of the United States in China J. Roy with Sihanouk who is intended for the leader of the "front". At the same time the leader of the pro-American Khmer faction Son Sann had arrived in Washington for talks with representatives of the State Department and other agencies. Observers believe that the main goal of the talks is to put an end to the strife among the contenders for the Kampuchean "throne" and to make them pool their efforts in the struggle against the People's Government of Kampuchea.

MUTURAL CURBS ON STRATEGIC NAVAL POWER URGED

LD010905 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Why Ghosts Cause Alarm"]

[Text] At the end of the last century the American historian Alfred Mahan published a collection of articles entitled "The Interest of America in Sea Power."

He demonstrated that "control of the seas with help of ocean trade and naval superiority means a dominant influence in the world." The United States, he said, must secure this superiority and pursue an offensive policy. "War is an ordinary political matter," the historian maintained. Mahan's works became a kind of gospel of American imperialism. His theories did not remain just on paper for long. Soon the American Navy smashed Spanish squadrons in the Caribbean and the Pacific. The United States captured Cuba, the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico....

Today some people among Washington politicians and military men are calling up Mahan's spirit, as though at a spiritualist's seance. Congressman W. Whitehurst has demanded that the administration turn the United States into the "dominant naval power." Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has categorically declared: "This is a sphere in which terms such as 'equivalence,' 'parity' and suchlike have no meaning. We must have naval superiority in order to ensure supremacy at sea."

But everyone has undoubtedly been outdone by U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman. This heir to Mahan has proclaimed the foundations of future U.S. naval strategy. Its aggressive nature is obvious. The chief aim is to extend the presence of American armadas in all parts of the globe and to prepare the Navy to "conduct offensive operations against the Soviet Union in its own territorial waters and make attacks on targets located deep inside Soviet territory."

Lehman has virtually admitted that the aircraft-carrier formations, the number of which it is planned to increase from 12 to 15, are designed, above all, for inflicting nuclear strikes on our country. An eloquent admission! For hitherto the Pentagonites have maintained that these formations, operating in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean, are designed to curb the notorious "Soviet threat" to West Europe. In actual fact the aircraft carriers are a reserve of the U.S. strategic command, a mobile means of the forward basing of nuclear-armed aircraft. Propaganda ruses have now been cast aside. The race for naval arms is proclaimed almost the "sacred mission" of the United States.

And so, once again the pursuit of superiority, once again the gamble of force. But what will this give the United States itself? Nothing but the squandering of billions of dollars from American taxpayers' pockets. And even though Pentagon Chief Weinberger disdainfully brushes aside "parity" and "equivalence," no one will allow Washington to violate them. The experience of postwar history shows convincingly that it is a hopeless matter to put pressure on our country with the help of weapons. Any American military "spurt" is immediately compensated for with countermeasures. Power politics have long been at an impasse. The further buildup of military muscle does not ensure security but undermines it. "There really is a threat of war hanging over the United States, as well as over all other countries," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress emphasizes. "But its source is not the Soviet Union and its mythical superiority but the arms race itself and the continued tension in the world."

This is precisely why the USSR proposes not the pursuit of an unattainable superiority but the speediest resumption of the dialogue on ways to overcome the obstructions blocking international detente and on the radical lowering of the threshold of the threat of war. Of course, the dialogue can be successful only if the principles of equality and identical security are observed. Not least, the talks should touch on the limitation of naval arms, and above all at the strategic level.

Why is this important? The number of nuclear devices deployed on submarines and surface ships is growing. The danger of their accidental, unsanctioned use is constantly increasing. The naval weapon systems now being developed are becoming increasingly difficult to check and monitor. A missile waterspout rising from the ocean depths can entail the destruction of modern civilization in just the same way as the marine elements once destroyed the civilization of legendary Atlantis. The further buildup of arms in the oceanic environment is both senseless and fraught with disaster.

"In the past we have proposed banning the creation of the Trident naval missile system in the United States and the corresponding system here," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress. "This proposal was not accepted. As a result, the Americans have created the new Ohio submarine with Trident I missiles. And we have created an analogous system--the Tayfun. Who, then, has benefited from this?"

This insistent call was heard once again from the platform of the Soviet communists' forum: "WE ARE READY TO REACH AGREEMENT ON LIMITING THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW SUBMARINES--THE OHIO-CLASS IN THE UNITED STATES AND SIMILAR SUBMARINES IN THE USSR. WE COULD ALSO REACH AN ACCORD BANNING THE MODERNIZATION OF THE EXISTING BALLISTIC MISSILES DEPLOYED ON THESE VESSELS AND THE CREATION OF NEW ONES." [published in boldface] No reply is to be heard yet from Washington. People there declare that "there's no hurry" and that the Soviet proposals must be "studied," "examined...."

The Trident II ballistic missile designed to arm the Ohio submarines is now being developed in the United States. This system has a range of 11,000 km, and the patrolling area from which a launch can be made covers 143 million square kilometers of water. The authors of the project are trying to convince the American public that by dispersing nuclear weapons in remote parts of the world ocean the United States is thereby eliminating a counterstrike against its own territory in the event of the outbreak of war. An argument designed for simpletons, to put it bluntly! And analogous complexes created in the USSR will undoubtedly help in no way whatever to strengthen U.S. security. Who, then, will benefit from all this? No one! So Washington must ponder Moscow's proposal without delay and give its answer.

Certain Western political experts say that the "balance of power" in itself is sufficient guarantee against the emergence of conflicts and therefore there is no need for talks. Is this so? I have before me an article by R. Haas, published in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in July 1977. "It is possible to cast doubt on the importance and even the appropriateness of attempts to conclude nowadays an agreement on the limitation of arsenals of naval weapons," Haas wrote, examining the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and the subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. The United States unilaterally broke off the talks in 1978. And the situation in that region, particularly in the Persian Gulf Zone, began to deteriorate sharply. American squadrons are threatening Iran and other countries which reject Washington's diktat. The harbor on Diego Garcia Island is being deepened to take aircraft carriers and nuclear missile submarines, and the landing strip is being modernized to accommodate B-52 strategic bombers. In the light of current events Haas' reasoning can only be viewed as provocative.

Washington is literally demanding of the international community recognition of its "right" to maritime expansion. It is trying its utmost to wreck the preparations for a conference to draft an agreement on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. It was only due to the obstructionist stand of the American representatives at the recent session of the UN special committee that the date for convening the forum could not be agreed upon. Meanwhile, the settlement of the crisis situation in that region would accord not least with the interests of the United States itself. The well-known Soviet proposals on the Persian Gulf, which were developed further at the 26th CPSU Congress, point to the possibility of such a settlement. In addition, the reaching of an accord on this question could initiate the process of reducing the military presence in various parts of the world ocean.

...The ghost of Alfred Mahan is haunting Washington. Congressmen and secretaries, businessmen and admirals are infatuated with it. Of course, anyone can err and yield to illusions. But no one will succeed in frightening the peoples with the decayed ghost of the apostle of imperialist expansion. This must ultimately be realized by the people on the banks of the Potomac.

KOMMUNIST COMMENTS ON PRC'S ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

LD010916 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1330 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The journal issued by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, KOMMUNIST, carried an article on certain aspects of China's foreign policy. Here is what it says in brief:

The 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party was an event of worldwide and historical significance, both in as far as the scope and significance of the problems it studied, the magnitude and long-term action of its decisions are concerned and in as far as its impact on world developments and on the destinies of peace the world over. The 26th congress devoted due attention to issues linked with the policies of the incumbent leadership of China and to normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The materials of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expose the main tendencies in Beijing's domestic and foreign policies. In line with its chauvinist cours, Beijing is actively working to form an anti-Soviet sweeping united front with the imperialist powers and their aggressive military blocs. The stated goal of the front is to hinder the growth of the forces of peace and progress and the reinforcement of the socialist community. The leaders of China have made a dizzy transfer from the extreme left to the right, from ultrarevolutionary slogans to a direct collusion with the imperialist reactionaries. Beijing's course encourages the adventurism of the imperialists and creates the illusion that the correlation of forces in the world has changed in favor of the latter. It is also apparent that there is absolutely no grounds for hopes the imperialists will do anything to help the Chinese restructure the country along socialist lines, something that would turn China into an advanced state industrially, culturally, scientifically and technologically.

In contrast to the Soviet Union which invariably works for general disarmament against the arms race, and that was reaffirmed by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, China does everything to bar any moves to curb the arms race and to ban nuclear weapons and limit their proliferation, although it sometimes says it condemns the arms race. Beijing's saber-rattling has set it on the path of confrontation with all the peace forces and peaceful states, with everyone who is against war preparations and the arms race. Having betrayed the class interests of the working man, the ideals of the Chinese revolution, the Maoists took a tumble from left-wing revolutionary appeals to crush American imperialism, the paper tiger, and to do so immediately, to a direct military and political alliance with those same imperialists. China's foreign policy is a factor subverting peace and detente and it is a menace to the security of neighboring countries. At the same time it is a policy that does great damage to the vital national interests of the Chinese people themselves and to the cause of socialism in that country for it actually turns China into a helpmate of the aggressive imperialist forces.

At the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev noted that its alliance with the imperialists does nothing for China. It will not return China to a healthy development. The imperialists will never be the friends of socialism.

You are listening to a brief outline of an article on certain aspects of China's policies, carried by the journal KOMMUNIST.

The social and economic development of China over the past 20 years teaches a sad lesson. It shows what results when the principles of socialism are distorted in domestic as well as in international policy, Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and added: The present leaders of China describe the order of things in their country during the so-called Cultural Revolution as a brutal feudal fascist dictatorship. We have nothing to add to their assessment.

The Central Committee's report to the 26th congress of the party focuses on the fact that changes are now underway in China's domestic policy. Leonid Brezhnev said that time alone will reveal their real essence. It alone will show to what extent the present leaders of China will manage to surmount the heritage of Maoism. That is a vital problem. And on it depends the future of the People's Republic of China, for it is the Maoist heritage that has resulted in the disorganization of the country's economy, in the undemocratic order that was established during the Cultural Revolution, in the (?rightlessness) of the people, their hopelessly low living standards and Maoist ideology and crisis of faith in socialist ideals.

After Mao's death the leaders of China gave top priority to the task of modernizing the country in a great power and nationalistic spirit. But bids to modernize at crash rates failed. There were no considerable improvements in the life of the working man. Although at the beginning the Beijing leaders spoke of the need to care about the well-being of the people, today they are once again stridently advertising Mao Zedong's slogans, urging people not to fear deprivations, not to fear death.

China is still plagued by mass unemployment. At least 100 million people have not enough to eat. Beijing seeks to better the situation along two main lines by an increasingly austere readjustment which in fact spells economic stagnation and by an effort to stimulate private business. Collective property is being split up in the countryside. Land implements and cattle are being distributed among squads and farmsteads though formally they remain the property of the production brigades. The policy of being well-do-do farmers dooms the poorer peasants to a life of semistarvation. The result is property stratification in the countryside and it is fraught with acute social conflict.

The way is being opened to private business for the Chinese and foreign moneyed classes. So we see that from leftwing excesses and economic extremism of big leap times, the people's communes and the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese leaders have now swung to the extreme right. Their course today, still differing in certain details from that of Mao Zedong, objectively lays the ground for a collusion of the course of the ruling group of China with international capitalism. For the further involvement of China in the capitalist economic and political orbit opens China to the capitalists' ideological influence and that in turn threatens to deprive China's development of its socialist perspective.

Certain changes are underway in the domestic situation in China. It is seldom that China's leaders speak without mentioning the lead role of the workers' class and the Communist Party or the need to develop democracy and legality. Sessions of the National People's Congress have become more regular, but in reality the workers' class of China is not the lead force of China's society. It has no tangible possibility of influencing either the country's domestic or foreign policies. The leaders of China arbitrarily include alien groups in the ranks of the workers' class. In January, for example, former industrialists and traders were proclaimed to be new members of the workers' claws.

As in Mao Zedong's time the Communist Party of China is not the vanguard of the workers' class of China and it is not the mouthpiece of its interests. Of its 38 million members some 20 million are officials of all levels. In social make-up the Communist Party of China remains a peasant party to this day. The workers are in the absolute minority. About half the members of the Communist Party of China joined it during the Cultural Revolution.

Although it it now openly admitted in China that Mao Zedong committed errors, his basic ideas and tenets are still counted as the quintessence of the wisdom of the party and they continue to be the party's basic ideological and political platform. The party is losing credibility in the correctness of its political line, in its capability to rule China's society and to implement the modernizations program. Leftwing extremism, reactionary nationalism and petty bourgeois ideas are gaining currency.

You may remember that in Mao's time mass political campaigns were chronic. They were instrumental in breaking down resistance to Mao's orders and suppressing all free thinking. The endless campaigns gave the Chinese people no chance to work in peace so as to improve material and cultural conditions of life.

In December 1978, a full-scale session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decreed the stress was from thereon to be shifted in the party's work and the attention of the nation was to be concentrated on modernization. Political campaigns and the stress on class struggle were supposedly out. The decision, however, is not being acted on. Campaigns continue to sweep China to this day.

Nineteen-eighty was almost totally devoted to preparing and staging the trial over the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing group. The leaders of China needed the trial primarily to take the attention of the people off the sorry state of affairs in the country and to suppress the rising tide of popular unrest, to shift responsibility for reprisals and arbitrariness, for economic dislocation and low living standards on Jiang Qing and her supporters, and finally to set a juridical precedent for persecuting political rivals in the struggle for power.

Nonetheless, unrest was on the rise in China by late 1980. The GONGREN RIBAO newspaper said on 2 February that a wave of sabotage, protest and despair had swept the country. Leaflets and underground publications appeared in Beijing and several other big cities accusing Deng Xiaoping and other successors to Mao Zedong of betraying the revolution and restoring capitalism. Those publications called for a revolution against them. The ruling group in Beijing continues to be torn by the struggle for power. The Americans are meddling in the strife quite openly. They support Deng Xiaoping who is being made out to be the strong man of China and a true friend of the West.

An analysis of the processes underway in China reveals that the heritage of Mao Zedong continues to cumber [as heard] the policies of the incumbents in Beijing. If it is not discarded, China will not be able to return to healthy development. The sooner that happens the better off the people of China will be. The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reaffirmed that in its relations with China the Soviet Communist Party pursues the line determined by its 24th and 25th congresses. That is a long-term course and it combines a struggle of principle against Beijing ideology and policy that is hostile to Marxism-Leninism with readiness to normalize relations with China in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence, and also to fashion relations with it along the lines of good-neighborliness. If Soviet-Chinese relations remain in deep freeze the reason does not lie in our stand, stated the report of the Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

It is generally known that following the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party the Soviet side undertook a series of concrete moves designed to improve Soviet-Chinese relations. But Beijing did not support a single one of the Soviet initiatives. What's more, it even toughened its anti-Soviet course. The Government of China annulled the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance concluded in 1950. The Chinese side is showing no interest in resuming talks with the Soviet Union on border settlement and in holding a second round of talks on interstate problems which, it was earlier agreed, were to be held in Beijing. The 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party reiterated: This country pursues a principled Leninist policy in relations with other countries, a course that is in the best interests of socialism and of peace. This applies in full measure to this country's relations with China.

SOVIET-CHINESE BORDER RAILWAY PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD281440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Khabarovsk, 28 Apr (TASS)--A routine Soviet-Chinese mixed border railway commission conference took place between 20-28 April in Khabarovsk (Soviet Far East). In accordance with the 1951 railway agreement, the parties agreed on practical measures guaranteeing border railway communication and signed the relevant protocol.

CELEBRATION OF DPRK'S ARMY DAY HELD IN MOSCOW

Ustinov Message

LD301251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army Gen O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I congratulate you and all the DPRK's servicemen on Korean People's Army Day.

Soviet servicemen support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. occupation forces whose presence is an obstacle to your motherland's reunification and creates a threat to the peace and security of the peoples in this region of Asia.

I wish the DPRK's servicemen successes in strengthening their country's defense capability in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

With a communist greeting

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Exhibits, Movie Shown

LD301245 Moscow KRASNAYA Zvezda in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 3

[B. Starshinov report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 24 April Snr Col Kan Son-cher, army, naval and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a movie show dedicated to Korean People's Army Day.

In his speech he expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their active support for the Korean people's struggle for the motherland's peaceful unification.

Present at the movie show were Col Gen V. Yakushin, chief of the Ground Forces Main Staff, and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

Among the guests were the army, naval and air attaches of a number of states' USSR embassies.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

An exhibition dedicated to Korean People's Army Day opened in the USSR Armed Forces' Central Museum 24 April. The exhibits illuminate the history of the army's creation and the life and training of the DPRK's servicemen.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers and by Soviet veterans who participated in Korea's liberation. Snr Col Kan Son-cher, army, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, addressed those assembled.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DISCUSSES TRADE

Visits Foreign Trade Ministry

LD300138 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS--A delegation of Japanese members of Parliament, led by former Foreign Minister Iichiro Hatoyama, visited the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry today. The delegation, composed of Liberal Democratic Party members who arrived in Moscow to help promote Soviet-Japanese friendship in various fields, as received by Deputy Minister Ivan Grishin.

The Japanese delegation was informed of the main Soviet economic development guidelines in the present decade, particularly those for Siberia and the Soviet Far East, and of prospects for broader foreign economic relations.

The deputy minister stressed the increasing role of new forms of business contacts, long-term programmes to deepen and develop economic, industrial and technological cooperation in the USSR's relations with industrialised capitalist countries. These forms demanded confidence in relations between partners, long-term planning and removal of artificial difficulties.

Ivan Grishin said in this context that Japan's unilateral restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, introduced under U.S. influence, had affected the competitive ability of Japanese companies on the Soviet market. As a result, in 1980 Japan moved down from the second to the fifth place in the list of Soviet foreign trade partners among industrialised capitalist countries.

A number of projects which in the past five years were being successfully carried out jointly with Japanese firms, are now being transferred to other countries. For example, Finnish companies will continue the programme to expand Vostochnyy Port, whose first stage was built with Japanese participation to handle Japanese-bound cargoes.

Ivan Grishin noted the interest of the Soviet organisations in broader cooperation with Japan to develop natural resources in Siberia, but said that all Japanese credits in the last five years accounted for only one per cent of Soviet spending for the development of this region.

In the course of the talk, Soviet and Japanese representatives stressed that there were large potential opportunities for all-round development of bilateral trade and economic relations. They pointed out a desire to use these opportunities more extensively. To achieve that, it is necessary to remove restrictions in trade and work out a long-term cooperation programme in line with both Soviet and Japanese interests.

Meets With Solomentsev

LD010340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, has received a group of Liberal Democratic deputies of the Japanese Diet and members of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, headed by former Japanese Foreign Minister Iichiro Hatoyama. During the open and sincere conversation, both sides expressed opinions on the development of good-neighborly relations and of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan, corresponding to the basic interests of both countries and to the cause of peace and international security.

REPORT ON LIFE IN AFGHAN COLUMN UNDER FIRE

LD301015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 6

[Special correspondent Maj P. Studenkin report under the rubric "From an Afghan Notebook": "In the Land of Mountains and Hopes"]

[Text] Qandahar, the center of the southern zone of the DRA, greeted us with its crowded rows of stalls, the noise of children, hurrying to school at that hour, the aroma of melons and shashlik, the peaceful clatter of horse-drawn carriages and carts decorated with paper flowers. Only rarely, in this brightly colored palette, do you meet the stern, dark green color of war--a tank or an armored carrier.

But in a mountain region of the country...

A pale sun rose over the gray mountain ranges, which appeared dead. By helicopter, I overtook a column of Afghan trucks, escorted by tanks and armored carriers, carrying food for the inhabitants of (Direnkot)--an inaccessible border region of the DRA.

From the air the ground looked like a mysterious planet: porous volcanic pumice, solidified as it boiled; wells leading to underground water channels; fortress villages with domed roofs, like sealed honeycombs containing the larvae--everything unusual and alien. And later, from the turret of the engineers' armored carrier, the silhouettes of the mountains and the labyrinthine houses through the dense curtain of white, acrid dust raised by the four advancing tanks only emphasized their unearthly reality.

The tanks went ahead of the column to "take on" the mines. The engineers were obliged to be in front by virtue of their professional duty.

The road, diverging from the river bed, turned sharply uphill, and Captain (Akhmadulla) signed to me to come down into the armored carrier, slammed down the hatch and shouted in Russian: "If we get through this section, the children will have bread, sugar..."

He had not finished speaking when the vehicle was shaken and a sharp bang was heard: A mine--an American caseless [beskor-posnaya] mine--had exploded under the 6th vehicle, which was following 15-20 meters behind us; the second mine did not go off--it was discovered in front of the 10th vehicle; the third exploded under the 22d vehicle--under the tractor section, fortunately.

The white Afghan sunlight cut into your eyes painfully. Wounded Afghan men lay at the side of the dusty road. The column waited for the helicopters to come.

I thought about these guys' mothers and the mothers in the remote settlement of (Direnkot), for whose children they were bringing foodstuffs, so that they would live, and not die of hunger as the enemies had condemned them to die. There was a poem in my notebook, written by a Soviet soldier, one of those I had met on the hard roads of Afghanistan:

It is to you, my Afghan friend,
I turn in this hour.
When civic duty has brought us together
And our hearts beat as one.
I know you are ready to fight
For Tomorrow's happiness,
Our friends are yours,
Our enemies are yours.
The enemies are at your door.
They bring death and darkness,
And I have come to help you,
In answer to your call.

The counterrevolutionary gangs and their American, Chinese and other patrons are gambling, among other things, on paralyzing movement on Afghanistan's roads. And to this day it still happens that the bandits blow up bridges and obstruct deep ravines. The gangs are armed with new types of caseless mines, which cannot be found by mine detectors--they have no metal parts: it is difficult to clear them--such a mine can let 40 vehicles pass, and blow the 41st sky-high.... Thus in the attempt to cut the roads--the only threads linking certain settlements in the border regions with the outside world--the bandits block them in order to arouse dissatisfaction among the population at the shortage of foodstuffs, salt, kerosene, water--everything without which life in the mountains is impossible.

...Night falls instantaneously in the mountains of Afghanistan--as if a black veil covered the earth. A field camp was laid out on a level plateau: The protection vehicles--the tanks and armored carriers--took up combat positions in an outer circle, and the damaged equipment was spread out in the center--the repair workers would work their arts on it all night. Camp fires began to glow in the camp.

A combat field camp lives by special rules: those who work during the day at the steering wheel or the controls, at the radio or the machinegun, rest at night; other people see to the household tasks--wash themselves down [pomyt golovu], prepare the supper.... You cannot take a convenient company or battalion field kitchen on every trip. And as is well known, soldiers' dry rations are intended for calorific value, not variety. But the soldier is not at a loss in any conditions: He turns the crew into a real family round a common hearth--a place where food and water, rights and duties are distributed according to a higher justice.

The sapper "crew" of armored carrier no 86, who had for 7 days been giving hospitality to our correspondent, sharing bread and salt with him, giving him the best place at the camp fire or in the armored carrier for sleeping, saving the last flask of water for him and keeping his submachinegun in good order, was known as the veterans' crew in the company. All the guys--driver-mechanic (Arsul), sappers (Rizan), (Farkhat) and (Azhat)--have been defending the April revolution from the first. Their term of service has long since expired but they have decided to stay in the army until the final victory. How much they have experienced during that time:

Clearing obstructions in deep, gloomy ravines (often under fire), repairing bridges that have been blown up, clearing the roads of mines, going ahead of food convoys "to take on the mines".... They have composed a song about themselves--about how they were born in battle.

And I too will remember the black nights near the Pakistani border, the dead silence of the mountains, the silhouettes of the combat vehicles and our conversation, spinning out by the camp fire....

On that occasion--last September--they were taking food to the residents of (Tirin) and (Deraut). The Basmaks were blockading the settlements, and things were very bad there: The hunger! A large quantity of food products was being transported--about 300 tons. The column stretched over several dozen kilometers. That is dangerous, because the Dushmans usually attack vehicles which lag behind. They passed over the plain without disturbance. It all started in the mountains: The old vehicles started to break down. They were towed. Then they started meeting "traps." You are going along a level road, and suddenly the whole vehicle falls down a hole. Then they began to be troubled by mines. Then the Dushmans turned up.

In one ravine, they cut off the tail of the column. The driver of one vehicle was wounded, and the vehicle stopped moving. Lieutenant (Abdulla) made his way to it, under fire, took the wheel and drove it out of the danger zone. Then he led a platoon. He attacked the raiders from the rear and opened machinegun fire on them.

"You should have seen," Captain (Akhmadulla) told us, "how we were greeted by the people of (Tirin) and (Deraut), when they learned that the damaged, bullet-ridden vehicles had brought them food--meat, flour, tea, sugar.... The girls brought us icy spring water in waterlilies. When we were preparing to leave, the women and children knelt before the vehicles and asked us to stay and protect them from the Dushmans."

My notebook contains dozens of scribbled entries-stories told by Afghan troops by fires, in kishlaks, on dusty roads.

In Konarha Province Dushmans decided to deal with the inhabitants of a kishlak who had refused to give them assistance. The population turned to an Afghan people's army subunit for help. The troops told the inhabitants to take shelter in a house and then took up defensive positions. But they were outnumbered. The commander then ordered the soldiers to take the inhabitants to safety and he stayed behind to cover the withdrawal. The Dushmans managed to burn down the house but when they burst in to take the officer prisoner the latter blew himself and the attacking bandits up with a grenade. He had given his life to save women, children and old men....

For almost a year the (Kishim)-(Fayzabad) road has been known as the "road of death." Bandits blew up the bridges on it (there are dozens of them) along with the stanchions and corniches. At corners they placed obstacles and piles of debris and planted mines. No one and nothing would get through! Envoys from remote kishlaks had to make long detours in search of assistance.

Soviet military engineer Valentin Valentinovich Kelish was placed in overall charge of repair and restoration work. The military construction workers had to face many ordeals. Again and again the bandits destroyed repaired sections, laid ambushes and spread provocative rumors. They offered a reward of 800,000 afghanis for V. Kelish's head. But neither the bandits' actual attacks nor their base sabotage succeeded. The repair of the road is a striking chapter in the chronicle of Soviet-Afghan friendship.

...Back to dust, dust and more dust. White sun. The unearthly silence and desolation of Afghanistan's mountain roads. Ahead lay a kishlak. Take care, driver. If everything is in order you see children running to meet you and women sitting stiffly outside their homes like queens. But if the kishlak is quiet, if it has been captured by bandits, batten down the hatch, soldier, firm hand on the wheel, driver; keep you eyes peeled, lookout, for at any second the road beneath your wheels may rear up in flames and the chatter of machineguns may multiply the echoes of the mountains. The undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and Chinese hegemonism on the Afghan people continues.

...Nighttime. I lay beneath the tracks of a knocked-out tractor with sapper subunit commander Captain (Akhmadulla) and some repair troops. The battle was into its third hour. The mountain slopes around us were lit up by Dushman tracers. Over a distance of about 300 meters we heard the "bak-pak," "bak-pak" of British (Bur) rifles. Large-caliber machine guns replied with a stronger: "doo-doo-doo...doo-doo-doo..." The firing would die down from time to time and a guttural voice would issue from the commander's headset lying on the track. (Akhmadulla) would put the set to his ear and translate: "The column commander is worried. He says his dinner's getting cold. Get a move on..." The captain angrily threw the headset onto the track and sent a soldier to the repair group to find out their situation.

The repair troops were the heroes of the day: In the previous 2 days they had hit three mines and their "patched up" vehicles had been ravaged by bullets and shrapnel. But they did not leave a single one on the road: They made one out of two and put it in service. What they were unable to repair they dismantled and took with them. Today as they were catching up with the main column with the damaged tanks, a tractor "caught" a fourth mine. When we returned to help in three armored transporters they were already exchanging fire with Dushmans positioned on nearby ridges.

We lay in the dust under cover of a repaired tractor and waited while the soldiers put the track on a tank which had hit a mine about 70 meters away. The soldiers who had been sent to them returned and reported something unfavorable. For the captain sprang up, let a cigarette and marched over to the tankmen. From the ridge--clearly following the light--there came a machinegun volley. The officer threw himself to the ground--the red balls passed half a meter above him, he rose, threw away the cigarette, and strode on.

...The white sun rose above the gray mountains which had previously seemed dead. The white dust covered people and vehicles like a dense mist--They were hurrying to the place where the starving children waited.

KARMAL HITS 'SINISTER PLANS' AGAINST DRA

LD301523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Defending the Gains of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr--B. Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, met with elders and representatives of the Pashto (Safi) tribe, which inhabits the regions of the eastern Afghan province of Konarha which border Pakistan. We want, he stated, addressing those present, to defend the revolution carried out in Afghanistan at the will of the country's working masses and to build a new, flourishing society free from the exploitation of man by man. It is the aim of the PDPA, the DRA Government and the National Fatherland Front to ensure peace and security not only in Afghanistan, but throughout the region.

B. Karmal resolutely condemned the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction against the April revolution and Afghanistan's freedom and independence. These known enemies of the Afghan people are continuing to entertain sinister plans against our revolution. The United States, Britain and China are striving to destroy Islam in Arab countries and at the same time to "defend Islam" in Afghanistan. Their mendacity is quite obvious. Under cover of Islam, the Afghan people's enemies send their mercenaries across our border, where they set fire to mosques, schools and hospitals and kill our fathers, brothers, sisters and children. Muslims cannot do such things, only criminals can do them.

The elder (Khadzhi Mukhammed Yusuf) spoke on behalf of the representatives of the (Safi) tribe. He expressed support for the policy of the party and the DRA Government.

UZBEK SSR CELEBRATES DRA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

GF291644 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Along with other Soviet peoples, the Uzbek people are marking the third anniversary of the Afghan revolution. On the occasion of this important event, the Uzbek people, who have fraternal ties with the people of the DRA, are organizing rallies and friendship meetings in the evenings. The leaders of the Uzbek people organized a magnificent rally on 27 April to mark the DRA's national day. Afghan students attending schools in Tashkent participated in the rally. The participants acknowledged with pleasure that the Afghan people are progressing on an independent line under the leadership of the PDPA and that progressive measures are being (?successfully) implemented in the social field in the DRA. Also underlined was the fact that Uzbek experts are assisting the DRA in [words indistinct] to develop quickly.

The construction of [words indistinct] in the DRA has been completed with the help of Uzbek experts. Plans are being made for the construction of similar institutions. Meanwhile, cooperation between the two countries aimed at reclaiming barren land continues. The Uzbek SSR is also assisting the DRA in training its own experts.

KHARKOV COMMENT ON ANNIVERSARY OF SRV VICTORY

LD302204 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 29 Apr 81

["Vietnam's Invincible Cause"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS--On April 30 the people of Vietnam celebrate victory day which commemorates the complete liberation of the south of Vietnam in the spring of 1975. The red banner with the golden star, under which the patriotic forces and the inhabitants of the city who rose in rebellion stormed the enemy positions, was hoisted over Saigon on that memorable day six years ago. The regime of American puppets was overthrown. The solemn behest of President Ho Chi Minh to the effect that the north and south of Vietnam should "live under one roof" was fulfilled.

The events of April 1975 crowned with victory the many-year-long struggle of the Vietnamese people against foreign interventionists and their placemen. This glorious victory has become a striking example of the invincibility of the people defending their right cause--their freedom and independence. The victory demonstrated the effectiveness of fraternal solidarity of the socialist community with the people of Vietnam. The moral and political support of their struggle by all the honest people of the planet.

The victory of the Vietnamese people has had great international implications. U.S. aggressors have suffered an ignominious defeat in Vietnam, perhaps the worst in the entire history of the United States. This defeat seriously weakened the position of U.S. imperialism. The so-called "Vietnam syndrome"--the result of the debacle in Vietnam--for many years literally restrained the ruling circles of the United States. Even now it makes itself felt in a bitterly negative attitude of the broad sections of American population to possible new ventures of the Pentagon abroad.

When the Vietnamese people won a decisive victory in April 1975 Beijing only pretended to rejoice with them at the victory. In actual fact the Chinese leaders grudgingly watched the triumph of the liberation struggle and the national reunification of Vietnam. When it became clear that Beijing's plans to subjugate Vietnam to its influence, to become the hegemon of the whole of Indochina were mere castles in the air, the Chinese leaders began pursuing a hostile policy toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam trying to turn South-East Asia into a site of confrontation and tension.

Having suffered a crushing defeat during the aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the Chinese leaders today, nevertheless, continue armed provocations against the Vietnamese people in order to bring military pressure on Vietnam. Beijing evades the proposals put forward by the Government of Vietnam concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes existing between the two countries.

Trying to get over the "Vietnam syndrome" Washington would like to play "the China card" against Socialist Vietnam. When Beijing and Washington speak of parallel interests they have in mind their hostility toward Vietnam among other things.

The Vietnamese people know full well the price of peace won by them during the prolonged struggle against expansionism and hegemonism. And they are doing everything in their power to turn South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and good-neighbourliness. A fresh manifestation of this consistent peaceful course are the recent initiatives advanced by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea concerning the convocation of a regional conference with the ASEAN countries taking part.

Relying on the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the Vietnamese people, rallied around its vanguard--the Communist Party of Vietnam, confidently march along the path of socialist construction fully determined to uphold their gains from any encroachments.

KANIA CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY, PARTY CHANGES NOTED

LD302000 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The Moscow press reports today on the end of the PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw, at which it was decided to convoke the extraordinary party congress from 14-18 July.

Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the party Central Committee spoke at the plenum and expressed the decisive will of the party to preserve and consolidate the fundations of socialism in Poland and to rebuff attempts to undermine these foundations and weaken the economy.

Stanislaw Kania criticized the groupings acting within the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity which, as he said, know no limits in political adventurism and do not consider the interests of the workers in whose name they speak.

The plenum (?submitted to) the congress changes and amendments to the party statutes. Changes have been made in the composition of the party Politburo and of the Central Committee Secretariat.

U.S. AID TO POLISH ANTISOCIALIST FORCES SCORED

LD010612 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Aleksey Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Among all kinds of anticommunist and anti-Polish subversive centers active abroad, particularly intense activity is undertaken by the organization which adopted the name Free Poland. It is headed by former Hitler agent Abwehr Hans and CIA agent (Rawicz-Kochanski), who was condemned to death in absentia by the Polish court in 1957 for a serious crime against the state. Leaders of this organization do not hide that their main goal is to fight against socialism by all possible means and methods. Thus they use defamatory expressions slandering Poland, recruit influential political and social activists in the United States for various anti-Polish actions and organize provocative demonstrations in front of Polish legations in the United States and in other Western countries.

As their main task, Hans and (Rawicz-Kochanski) consider [words indistinct] and help to antisocialist agents in Poland. Hans often stated that he was the representative of the United States of the Confederation for an Independent Poland. The Vienna paper VOLKSSTIMME reports that it was through Hans that one of the leaders of the confederation, Leszek Morawski, passed on to the leadership of the American AFL-CIO in August 1980 directives to boycott Polish ships berthing at U.S. ports.

Similar activity is also carried out by the so-called North American symposium for the study of Polish problems, which is headed by Professor (Khrenkreutz). This organization was established by American special services as a think tank, to work out strategic and tactical plans for subversive activities against People's Poland.

This center also looks for contacts, and finds them, among the antisocialist opposition in Poland, and above all in the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the KSS/KOR [Socialist Self-Defense Committee]. The center is assisted by a group of Polish emigrants grouped around the periodical POMOST.

The American AFL-CIO, whose leadership, as is known, has been maintaining constant ties with the country, plays the role of the rich uncle and supplier of funds, materials and technical aid to antisocialist forces. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and printing equipment, including many copiers, reached Poland, and a majority of these supplies found their way into the hands of antisocialist elements.

It must also be stated that the CIA has long been using the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO to subvert foreign trade union organizations whose work hampers the interests of American monopolies. To this end, a special subdivision has been formed at the AFL-CIO to help those organizations working to split the worker movement. Let us recall, for instance, that the overthrow of the Popular Unity government in Chile was preceded by a strike. The instigators of the strike were trained at the so-called American Institute for Free Labor Development formed on the initiative of the AFL-CIO and financed by the CIA.

Incidentally, the AFL-CIO in the United States is in full harmony with state authorities and monopolies in taking their antiworker stand. Suffice it to recall that leaders of this trade union center took no steps against the U.S. Congress in 1979-80 for passing a whole series of antiworker and antitrade union bills; they did not even object to the bill practically forbidding strikes in the construction industry.

The role of patrons and defenders of antisocialist elements in Poland is being adopted more and more by various officials in the United States. The purpose of their crude and open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state is to teach Polish authorities what steps they should not take against antisocialist elements. Thus these elements are encouraged to continue committing outrages leading destabilization of the socialist system, chaos and anarchy.

It should be said that this kind of activity by the American administration meets with opposition among many Americans. President of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union James Herman in an article published in the union paper described this policy as cheap and provocative moves aimed at making use of Polish events to intensify international tension in the spirit of the cold war. "The sudden enthusiasm shown by the U.S. Government toward trade union affairs is perfidy," James Herman writes, "since the United States maintains the most cordial relations with such regimes as the Chilean, South Korean and Salvadoran, which brutally stifle trade union movements and have liquidated untold numbers of trade union activities in those countries."

KRAMINOV COMMENT REITERATES SUPPORT FOR POLAND

LD302204 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Alexsandr Kraminov commentary]

[Excerpt] Marching in step along the agreed foreign policy road, the socialist countries stubbornly strive to safeguard and strengthen detente, to consolidate peace and the security of nations.

Opposing the progressive development of socialism, imperialist forces try to break up its united front and dilute it from within. To this end, all means--even the most dirty ones--are being used, including blackmail and subversion.

International imperialism, Comrade Husak said at the CPCZ Congress, constantly strives to weaken the unity of the socialist community and--by way of a differentiated approach and interference into the internal affairs of individual states--tries to wrench this or that country from the community of the socialist family. We witnessed this in Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, and we see it now in Poland.

At the congresses of fraternal communist parties it was stressed that a battle has been unleashed in Poland between the socialist forces, headed by the PZPR, and the antisocialist groupings supported by reactionaries of all hues who live [przebywaja] in Washington, and also by West German revisionists, and others.

The fraternal parties, just as the Polish communists, oppose all forms of interference into the internal affairs of Poland by the imperialists who, by means of propaganda campaigns, heat up tension and increase conflicts, and support the internal enemies of socialism. The fraternal parties solidarize with the PZPR's efforts to defend socialism the country's socioeconomic situation, and to strengthen the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. This position was reaffirmed at the recent talks between a CPSU delegation and the leadership of the USSR [as heard].

At the recently concluded congresses of fraternal parties, the hope was expressed that Polish communists--supported by all the geniune patriots of Poland--will know how to decisively rebuff the enemies of the socialist system, who are at the same time the enemies of independent Poland. It was reaffirmed that Poland can safely rely on the fraternal solidarity and support of socialist countries, because communists see the defense of the socialist community as their basic internationalist duty.

Tomorrow the working people of all countries will celebrate their international festival, May Day. The countries of the socialist community will meet it with unity and cohesiveness, resolved to defend the achievements of socialism.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS

LD300921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit of Bulgarian Political Workers"]

[Text] A group of Bulgarian political workers, headed by Maj Gen P. Vilushev, deputy chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, was in the Soviet Union 20-24 April.

The Bulgarian political workers were received by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CSPU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Army Gen A.A. Yepishev gave the friends an account of the work of the Soviet Armed Forces' political organs and party and Komsomol organizations on explaining and implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Participating in the conversation were Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and Lt Gen V.I. Balakirev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate's Organizational Work Directorate.

The Bulgarian People's Army political workers visited the Belorussian Military District's Political Directorate and the political section of one of the formations where they familiarized themselves with the experience of propagandizing and studying the CPSU Central Committee report and the 26th party congress decisions and materials. There was a meeting at KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's editorial office with Editorial Board members who informed the Bulgarian comrades about the paper's work in explaining the party congress documents.

On 24 April the Bulgarian People's Army political workers left for home.

NATO CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR POLAND REPORTED

LD301034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Apr 81

[From the "International Diary" Program, presented by Vladimir Gerasichev and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] The Western countries are continuing to deliberately exacerbate tension over the situation in Poland. REUTER, quoting one of President Reagan's assistants, has reported that the NATO countries have worked out an agreement for joint action, apparently in the event of Soviet interference in Poland.

It is quite obvious that statements and decisions of this kind--if, indeed, they were really made--have been taken in disregard of commonsense and logic. For it is no secret that is precisely interference by the Western countries in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and their rendering of generous financial assistance to the antisocialist elements which have helped to sharply aggravate the situation in that country, and now the NATO countries, trying to lay the blame on somebody else, are resorting to open blackmail. Testimony of this is the statement by Eagleburger, President Reagan's assistant, to which REUTER referred.

KONSTANTINOV COMMENTARY ON PORTUGAL'S SECURITY

LD301428 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Who threatens Portugal's security? Speaking at the end of an inspection tour of the naval headquarters in Alfeite, Portuguese Defense Minister Azevedo Coutinho said that in the event of a military conflict Portugal is sure to become a target of invasion regardless of whether or not it has nuclear weapons sited on its soil. According to Azevedo Coutinho, Portugal should therefore be armed in order to be able to face a possible threat. In this connection Moscow radio observer Yuriy Konstantinov has written the following talk entitled "Who Threatens Portugal's Security," to which our listerners' special attention is drawn:

According to Defense Minister Coutinho's argument, Portugal must be armed in order to be able to ward off a possible threat, or, if you like, to preassign to the country the role of a hostage of the Atlantic strategists planning to deploy nuclear missiles across the Pyrenees. This is nothing but a death sentence to the security of Portuguese [word indistinct].

And who is threatening Portugal's security, it may be asked. It is widely known that no Soviet military aircraft overfly Portuguese territory and that no Soviet warships have entered Portuguese ports for a long time. It is also known that the Soviet Union has no air and naval bases on Portuguese territory. Nor can anyone seriously say that any Soviet forces are stationed near Portugal to threaten it. Nevertheless, concoctions of this kind are being put out daily by Portugal's rightwing press. They are the product of the sick minds of those not wishing to see reality. On the other hand, it is no secret to anyone that foreign military bases do exist on Portuguese soil, such as the Lajes Base, the Beja Airbase--the latter of which is the testing ground for NATO's latest aircraft--and the NATO naval station near the mouth of the Tagus which is a supply base for American nuclear submarines.

As is known, the Balsemao administration intends to allow the United States to station aircraft carriers on the Tagus estuary on a permanent basis.

But let us return to the subject of Defense Minister Coutinho's statements that Portugal would be the target of an attack regardless of whether or not it has nuclear weapons sited on its territory. Let us clarify, with regard to this, the Soviet Union's position which is being distorted by right-wing circles in Portugal. The Soviet Union has on various occasions declared that it would not use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries which do not allow the siting of such weapons on their territories.

Answering a question posed by the Greek newspaper TA NEA, Leonid Brezhnev said: We are prepared to go further and conclude, at any time, special agreements with any of the nonnuclear countries, including, of course, Greece, provided that Greece, for its part, give an undertaking not to allow nuclear weapons to be sited on its territory.

This consistent and principled position of the Soviet Union is no doubt known to Defense Minster Coutinho who, notwithstanding the interests of his country's security, advocates the siting of American nuclear weapons in Portugal.

Portuguese democrats have been firmly pronouncing themselves against this dangerous policy, saying that Portugal must not be a hostage of the confrontation policy and turned into an arsenal for Washington's and NATO's nuclear weapons. Those Portuguese who stand for peace proclaim that Portugal has always been a denuclearized zone and must stay that way, and that the country's foreign line should be in keeping with the interests of its security and should not pursue the dangerous policy of the U.S. and NATO militarists.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS TRADE TIES WITH ITALY

LD301521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 4

[Correspondent G. Zafesov dispatch under the rubric "Europe After Helsinki": "USSR-Italy: A Good Basis"]

[Excerpt] Turin-Milan-Rome, April--When I am in Milan I usually visit the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce--an organization which makes a big contribution to the development of economic relations between the two countries. Emilio Rocchi, general secretary of the chamber, describes Soviet-Italian relations in the following terms:

"The development of economic contacts between our countries did indeed slow down somewhat last year, but on the whole the results should indubitably be assessed as positive. There cannot be continuous growth. It is sometimes necessary to stop and look around, to map out plans for the future. Of course it is better if periods of this kind are not too protracted. The development of our relations was affected by the deterioration in the international situation and the complexity of Italy's domestic political situation. To some extent it is possible to speak about the absence of a strategic line in Italian foreign trade. However the end of last year and the beginning of this have been characterized by a reactivation of contacts.

"Our country's business circles reacted with satisfaction to the fact that L.I. Brezhnev noted the definite progress in the USSR's relations with Italy in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress. In the view of our business circles, the Soviet Union's new economic plans constitute a new impetus for cooperation between the two countries...."

Not so long ago the 12th session of the Soviet-Italian joint intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Rome. During its work it was noted that despite the complexity of the international situation commodity turnover between our two countries in 1980 increased by more than 40 percent in comparison with the previous year. The agreement on economic cooperation for the period 1980-85 creates good prerequisites for the further development of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries.

Of course there are forces in Italy which, always looking to Washington when they act, are trying every way possible to obstruct the on-going development of Soviet-Italian trade, economic and cultural ties. But life itself demonstrates the futility of their aspirations. The experience of fruitful businesslike relations between our countries accumulated throughout many years has already made possible a transition to qualitatively new forms of cooperation, such as industrial production sharing and specialization, mutual participation in the construction and modernization of enterprises and the conclusion of agreements on a barter basis.

The general assembly of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce held in Moscow was concluded successfully. Representatives of 180 firms and enterprises, some with a lengthy record of cooperation with Soviet foreign trade organizations and others which have taken only the first steps in this sphere, took part in its work. Among them were a good many representatives of medium-sized and small Italian firms (and they form the majority in Italy) interested in establishing direct contacts.

"We spent a long time preparing for the assembly in Moscow," E. Rocchi told me in this connection. "And our joint work has produced quite good fruit."

The businesslike and constructive discussion of issues in which both sides are interested and the mutual aspiration to raise the standard of trade, scientific and technical cooperation--all this opens up new possibilities and prospects for the future.

ISRAEL, U.S. SEEN AS EXPLOITING LEBANON CONFLICT

Grechkov Commentary

LD302256 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Apr 81

[From "Window on the Arab World" program, by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] Israel has taken another step toward the escalation of tension in the Middle East. On Tuesday, its aircraft raided positions of the Arab deterrent forces in the mountains north of Zahlah and shot down two helicopters of the Syrian forces, which are the main core of the Arab deterrent force. Observers said that this piratical raid took place following a meeting of Israel's Supreme Military Council, at the end of which Prime Minister Begin resorted to blunt intimidation of Syria, threatening it militarily.

At the same time, he said that Tel Aviv's attitude toward the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon was agreed upon with Washington. It is not in vain that Radio Israeli said on Wednesday that President Reagan sent President al-Asad of Syria a message containing accusations against the Arab deterrent force. Our correspondent in Beirut, Vladimir Bilyakov, has said that the Lebanese press has pointed out that Israeli-American military and political pressure on Syria was caused by the failure of attempts by rightist forces during April to improve their positions in Lebanon. The forces of the Katai'b are fully encircled in Zahlah by the Arab deterrent force. The provocations of the Katai'b in Beirut met with firm reaction from the Arab deterrent force. As a result, the Lebanese rightist front was weakened and forced to agree to talks with mediation by Syria to settle the conflict in Lebanon.

To this end, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has spend 2 days in Lebanon and met the Lebanese leaders and heads of the various political and military groups, including the Katai'b. Khaddam told Lebanese television that the time had finally come to end the conflict in Lebanon. But this possibility does not suit Israel and the United States, which have been exploiting this conflict for 7 years in order to weaken the Palestinian resistance movement and Syria and in order to draw Arab attention away from the main task, that of the struggle for the achievement of peace in the Middle East. The Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR has said in this context that Israel used U.S. aircraft and undermined the chances of national reconciliation. The paper went on to say that Israel's aggressive policy, encouraged by the United States, threatened a new military explosion not only in Lebanon but in the whole Middle East as well.

Gerasimov Commentary

LD010418 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Kim Gerasimov commentary]

[Text] Anxiety and indignation are growing in the Arab world as Israel continues to escalate its armed intervention in Lebanon. Two things are causing particularly grave concern. One is open Israeli support for the rightist Christian secessionists in their hostilities against the Arab peace-keeping force through air strikes at targets in central Lebanon. The other is the use of American-made F-15 and F-16 planes for air raids. When the United States agreed to sell military hardware to Israel it supposedly made the condition that the arms would be used for defense exclusively. But the advanced American aircraft have been used in an act of aggression deep inside Lebanon.

Can Israel do so without American consent? Observers cannot help regarding the escalation of Israeli armed intervention in Lebanon in the context of a series of statements by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration, statements that contained attacks on the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and Syria, whose troops are the backbone of this force.

Last March a number of publications well [words indistinct] in the Middle East affairs, among them the London magazine EIGHT DAYS, said that the Begin government was prepared to start a new conflagration in the Middle East in a bid to avoid defeat at the June elections. They added that the most probably operation could be Israeli invasion from the sea and air in central Lebanon, combined with invasion in the south by ground forces. Now that Israel uses American planes to bomb both central and southern Lebanon, one wonders if Washington gave the green light to the dangerous plans of Tel Aviv.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S MOSCOW VISIT

Al-Qadhdhafi's Speech

LD301311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Speech by Comrade al-Qadhdhafi" at 27 April Kremlin banquet]

[Text] Dear friends!

I am profoundly satisfied [with] and value highly the reception given to us, reflecting the warmth of the friendship existing between us.

My visit to your friendly country is taking place under quite complex conditions. At a time when your government is making efforts to safeguard peace and is advancing proposals in the sphere of disarmament and strategic arms limitation and on the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of nuclear-armed warships, and your proposals, dear friend L.I. Brezhnev, directed against the creation of foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf region and against all forms of outside interference. At a time when your country is making efforts to implement the Helsinki decisions to safeguard the relaxation of international tension and consolidate peace, the imperialists, by virtue of their expansionist essence, are opposing freedom and peace by attempting to prey upon the small nations and the Third World countries as a whole. At a time when you are making serious efforts to ease the tension in international relations the imperialist forces are soliciting to expand the spheres of their influence.

Right now, as I am visiting your country, the imperialist reactionary forces are creating for their predatory purposes bridgeheads in Arab countries of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The same threat exists with respect to my country--Libya--and the Republic of Chad, and there is an escalation of overt military operations against Lebanon's independence and its territorial integrity. The Israeli invaders have decided to carry out "preventive" and totally unjustified operations to annihilate the Palestinians wherever they may be. An immediate rebuff is neeeded to these barbarous actions which threaten peace, and it is essential to take steps to ensure Lebanon's unity and independence and to thwart imperialism's designs.

My country, which is in the vanguard of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, is fully determined to rebuff the aggression being perpetrated against the Arab world--from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf. Our country relies on its friends in the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, where I have arrived today on a visit to consolidate friendship and develop cooperation. We believe that we have common goals, primarily in the struggle against imperialism, reaction, Zionism and capitalism, in building for mankind a better world based on justice, cooperation and mutual respect.

Our country and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front are aware of the fruitfulness of friendship with your country and the socialist community and of the development of relations with them on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

We have never felt that friendship with you and the development of bilateral cooperation would be pursued at the expense of our loyalty to the political and social values linked with our national independence, our Arab national aspiration to unity, the assertion of our positive neutrality or our social choices and spiritual beliefs.

We, the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, support all your proposals aimed at safeguarding peace throughout the world. We believe it essential to obtain information on questions connected with your proposal to convene an international conference on the Palestinian problem and on other questions--including the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan without interference in its internal affairs, the ensuring of the Persian Gulf's neutrality and its exclusion from the sphere of international conflicts.

Thanks to the unity of its peoples achieved on a progressive basis, the Soviet Union plays a very influential role in preserving peace, safeguarding security and curbing imperialism.

The creation of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front was a step toward the attainment of Arab unity, and the proposals on Libyan-Syrian unity and Libyan-Algerian unity, are a path toward the consolidation of the Steadfastness Front itself.

Peace in the Near East is seriously endangered. There may come an end to the Arab nation's patience and restraint when you consider that Israel places no restrictions upon itself and that there are no bounds to its armed aggression, and that it is refusing to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. Israel is disregarding the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and other international efforts to resolve this problem.

The occupation of Palestine, the annexation of Jerusalem, the creation of Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and the refusal to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories represent a flagrant violation of international law. Consequently all these measures are invalid and demand to be eliminated.

The imperialists, who expatiate on human rights, represent the greatest danger to man himself and infringe his rights very widely. Be coming out against "international terrorism" they are thereby preparing the ground to put an end to the national liberation movement and they maliciously and deliberately equate terrorism, which is rejected by mankind, with the peoples' legitimate struggle for their freedom. I am convinced that in the course of our talks we will reach agreement on questions of the struggle against international terrorism. It is also necessary to devote attention to questions of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the struggle against the creation of military bases on the territories of other states, against the capitalist monopolies and against the Camp David agreements which are aimed at undermining the unity and interests of the Arab nation and supporting racist Zionism, which is imperialism's base in the Near East.

We are aware of the aims of the assertions of imperialist, reactionary propaganda regarding the so-called "Soviet danger" and "Soviet penetration of the Near East and the Persian Gulf region."

We resolutely condemn the military activity of the racist Pretoria regime, and our sole desire is resolute support for the people of Namibia who are waging the struggle for their independence under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

We condemn the strivings of imperialism to revive the traditional forms of colonialism in Africa and in the Indian Ocean region, and we confirm most definitely the importance of the movement for positive neutrality and nonalignment aimed at preserving peace throughout the world. My country openly declares its allegiance to positive neutrality, and that it will resist any attempts to belittle the international role of this neutrality or to eliminate it by imposing a situation in which neutral countries would be forced under pressure to renounce it.

My country is full of determination to struggle against traditional colonialism and neocolonialism, to struggle against racism, Zionism and reaction and to follow firmly the path of freedom and final liberation from all internal and external fetters, and of the assertion of its national independence, and of progress along the path of achieving the unity of the Arab nation, ensuring its active participation in the liberation of Palestine and creating a society of people's masses which represents the final stage in the work of progressive sociopolitical creation.

We value highly our relations with the Soviet Union and hope that our visit will contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between our countries.

Zlatprunskiy Commentary

LD301324 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Aleksey Zlatprunskiy commentary: "A Clear Policy"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to the USSR by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has ended. His meetings and talks with Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet Committee leaders have shown once again the identity or similarity of the two countries' views on the most important international issues. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the USSR was an important step toward the consolidation and development of Soviet-Libyan relations. Leonid Brezhnev said: We praise the friendly relations with Libya and we are confident that they will continue to develop in the future. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: We praise our relations with the USSR and hope that our visit will assist in the consolidation of friendship between the two countries.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the USSR coincided with the deterioration of the international situation caused by the United States and the growing tension in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf. The signing of the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David deal freed the hands of Tel Aviv, which is now escalating the armed provocations against Lebanon and the Palestinians there. The aggressors have recently embarked on armed operations against UNIFIL, the Arab deterrent forces and units of the Lebanese Army. Because the aggressor does not receive the necessary punishment for its crimes, it strives to partition Lebanon and usurp new territories.

As-Sadat's administration, the other party to the Camp David deal, [word indistinct] U.S. imperialism (?with) its betrayal of the interests of the Arab people and the Palestinians. Moreover, As-Sadat's administration provided the United States with land on which to build military bases for the stationing of the Rapid Deployment Force units and depots for strategic weapons. The As-Sadat administration has openly proposed to Washington that it use the Egyptian Armed Forces in combating national liberation movements and progressive regimes in the Arab world, which constitute an obstruction to U.S. imperialism and Zionist Israel. It announced its readiness to join NATO which [words indistinct]. The United States, the third partner in the Camp David deal, is protecting Israel and As-Sadat's administration and is expanding its military presence in Arab countries and other Islamic countries. The U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean has been noticeably strengthened with cruisers and with aircraft carriers armed with nuclear weapons. The Arab Gulf is crowded with U.S. gunships and [word indistinct] expands military bases everywhere. American military experts [words indistinct] arrived in some Arab countries. The partners in the capitulatory Camp David deal are increasing their aggressive efforts in a major way against the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The front is hated by imperialism for two reasons: first, because it includes the progressive forces of the Arab nation which are confronting the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Zionist Israel. Second, the front struggles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which [word indistinct] fully Washington's interference in the affairs of the Arab world and Tel Aviv's actions aimed at annexing others' lands. The front relies in its confrontation on all world progressive forces and on the socialist community, which is in the forefront of the struggle for a just and lasting peace. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said during his visit to Moscow: We, the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, support all your proposals aimed at securing peace in the whole world. What are these proposals? Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: The achievement of real peace in the Middle East requires an end to Israel's occupation of all the Arab territories usurped in 1967 and the realization of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the establishment of its own state. It is also necessary to guarantee the security and sovereignty of all the states of this region. To achieve this end the USSR expresses its readiness to cooperate with all those interested in the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

RESULTS OF SOVIET-LIBYAN BUSINESS TALKS OUTLINED

LD302238 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS--Soviet-Libyan business talks, which have come to a close in Moscow, have outlined new measures to develop economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. A TASS correspondent was told at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations that during the talks the two countries signed a protocol, envisaging the expansion of bilateral cooperation, primarily in power generation. The Soviet Union reiterated its readiness to participate in the operation of the nuclear research centre, which had been built with Soviet assistance. The question of the construction of a 800,000-kw nuclear power plant as well as thermal power stations and new power supply lines is being studied. A contract for the building a 370-km-long power supply line along the Mediterranean coast has been signed recently. At present, being discussed is the question of the construction of new power lines. With this aim in view, it was decided to dispatch a group of Soviet specialists to Libya later this year.

Agreement was reached on expanding cooperation in the oil and gas industries. The two countries will cooperate in the establishment of oil and gas fields in Libya as well as in prospecting for oil and gas. The Soviet Union will supply Libya with two drilling rigs.

The Soviet Union agreed to render technological assistance to Libya in the construction of new gas pipelines and underground gas storage facilities in that country.

Soviet-Libyan economic relations are not limited to cooperation in power generation alone. The two countries also cooperate in such areas of importance for Libya's national economy as non-ferrous metallurgy, petrochemistry and irrigation. In this connection, it is planned to hold talks on the Soviet Union's participation in the implementation of a project for transferring water from the Tazerbo and Sarir regions to the country's coastal areas.

Trade between the two countries develops successfully. Last year, it topped 450 million roubles. Libya displays much interest in Soviet machines and equipment as well as construction materials. In its turn, Libya supplies the Soviet Union with fuel, minerals and metals.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT'S TALKS IN RIYADH

LD301754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Talks have ended in Riyadh between Crown Prince Fahd, head of the government of Saudi Arabia, and Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG. Our commentator Viktor Levin says that news agencies are drawing attention to the large part of the talks devoted to a discussion of Saudi Arabia's desire to buy the most modern Leopard tanks from the FRG. Chancellor Schmidt, citing the law banning the sale of arms to world troublespots, stated that it was impossible to deliver the tanks. However, he added at the same time that this law would be amended in not more than 2 months. This can only be understood to mean that the FRG Government intends to satisfy Saudi Arabia's request.

In justifying its position, the FRG refers to its great interest in oil supplies. It says it cannot afford not to respect the wishes of Saudi Arabia, for if it did then it would not sell the oil. Of course, oil is important, but is it not the whipping-up of tension--and the delivery of tanks will inevitably lead to this--which causes the greatest threat to the interests of consumers of Near East oil?

There are politicians in the FRG who are realistic thinkers and who realize this. However, their voices are drowned by the chorus of those who call for the immediate sale of tanks in the name, as they hypocritically maintain, of national interests. But it is not national interests but the self-interest of monopolies which determines this position. The point is that the sales rights for the tanks are being sought by military concerns which are trying to get new markets. The old ones are already too small for them and now, having built up their muscles, the military traders are after new orders. It is significant that the loudest voice to demand the sale of the tanks was that of Christian Social Union leader Strauss, who not only represents the military industry in the FRG, but who is also the owner of shares in the Krauss-Maffei firm which produces the Leopard tanks.

Therefore, on the question of the sale of military equipment to Saudi Arabia there has been a clash between realism and the unquenchable thirst of the military concerns. The impression is that this thirst, which has more than once cost the Germans very dear, is again getting the upper hand.

MOSCOW PERSIAN REPORTS IRANIAN SHIPPING PROTOCOL

NC301948 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Between 24 and 29 April the 12th Soviet-Iranian conference on shipping was held in Moscow. The Ministry of Maritime Fleet, on the Soviet side, and the Ministries of Roads and Transport of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the Iranian side, participated in the conference.

At the conclusion of the conference, a protocol on the transport of goods for 1981 was signed. After the protocol signing, our correspondent interviewed Vitaliy Zbarashchenko, chief of the Southern Maritime Transportation Administration [title as heard], who said: In the course of the conference the opportunity was granted to the Iranian delegation to visit the Soviet Union's southern ports of Odessa and (Il'ichov) and to inspect the capabilities of these ports and the technological methods used there. The delegation members were also afforded the opportunity to become acquainted with the Soviet Union's latest progress in the fields of shipping and port construction. They inspected the modern diesel vessel Kapitan [name indistinct] and the Soviet ship used on the (Il'ichov)-Varna route. In addition, the Iranian delegation became acquainted with the way various sections of the Odessa and (Il'ichov) ports operate.

The participants to the Moscow talks did their best to solve all pressing problems on shipping, the transport of transit goods and the transport of goods between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the talks, the results of the activities of the two countries' shipping organizations over the past year were studied and the program for the transport of goods in 1981 and related measures were drawn up.

The volume of goods transported to Iran's northern ports has increased 25 percent each year, and a further increase is foreseen in 1981. It goes without saying that transporting goods through the Soviet Union to Iran is the shortest transit route and (?more beneficial) than other routes for the Islamic Republic of Iran. The outlook for our cooperation in this field is good. Iran has taken many steps to increase the capacity of its ports. The volume of freight that Soviet ports on the Caspian, particularly the port of Baku, can handle is very much more than that which the ports of Anzali and Now Shahr can handle. Therefore, everything depends on the capacities of the Iranian ports.

In conclusion, Vitality Zbarashchenko said that the talks were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and good intent and with a feeling of constructiveness to resolve differences of views.

AGREEMENT ON SUEZ CANAL PASSAGE FOR U.S. WARSHIPS

LD301435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Backstage Deal"]

[Text] Beirut, 23 Apr--It has become known here that following U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit to Egypt, President as-Sadat agreed to the passage of nuclear-armed U.S. warships through the Suez Canal. It is being asserted that this theme was at the center of Haig's Cairo talks. The U.S. secretary of state emphasized that the United States is seeking to ensure the ability of its naval forces to move between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and in particular that of the fleet based on Diego Garcia Island.

To implement this American-Egyptian accord the date 2 May has been appointed for the southward passage through the canal of the aircraft carrier America and the nuclear-powered frigate California, and also a nuclear submarine with escort ships. The progressive Arab public assesses this as an instance of the further buildup of tension in this region and as the activation of a major U.S. task force [gruppirovka] located up to now in the Mediterranean with the aim of exerting political pressure on the littoral countries.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL PROGRAM SIGNED WITH MOROCCO

LD301025 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Report from "Diary of Events Compiled From Reports from SOVETSKAYA KULTURA and TASS correspondents": "Cooperation Program Signed"]

[Text] A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Morocco for 1981-82 was signed in Moscow on 20 April. The document envisages further deepening cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of science, culture and the arts.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN MEDIA DELEGATION

LD301023 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Meeting With Algerian Journalists"]

[Text] On 12 April Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, received a press delegation from the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria headed by Mohamed Said, general director of the ALGERIA PRESSE SERVICE.

In a friendly talk Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov told the Algerian journalists about the transformations implemented in Uzbekistan on the basis of the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy, particularly in the development of leading sectors of the economy, science and culture and in the upsurge of the working people's prosperity. He stressed the special significance for Uzbekistan's further development of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the conclusions and provisions of the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The republic's working people are now devoting all their forces to the fulfillment of the new tasks set by the Communist Party and have launched wide socialist competition for the fulfillment of plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

During the talk comrade Sh.R. Rashidov recalled with special warmth his recent meeting in Algeria, which he visited in March as head of a CPSU delegation. The talks with Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party, and with other leaders of the country and the meeting with the Algerian people, he said, made a great impression on us. Cooperation between the CPSU and the FLN party is an important factor for strengthening Soviet-Algerian relations. Mass information organs make a weighty contribution to strengthening the ties and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Algeria.

Mchamed Said expressed sincere gratitude for the cordial reception and the attention accorded to the Algerian journalists in Uzbekistan.

Taking part in the talk were M. Kariyev, editor of the newspaper SOVIET UZBEKISTONI, Kh.R. Rakhimov, chief of an Uzbek CP Central Committee Department, and Uzbek SSR Foreign Minister B.A. Abourazzakov.

AFP CITED ON SHAKEUP IN SOMALI GOVERNMENT

LD282050 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Apr, TASS--According to a FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY report from Mogadishu, President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia has issued a decree dismissing ten members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. The ruling body including only top brass was restored after a four-year break in October last year when the Somali authorities declared a state of emergency. Among the sacked persons are Defence Minister Mohamed Ali Samantar, National Security Minister Ahmed Suleyman Abdulle, Chairman of the People's Assembly Ismail Ali Abukar. All of the dismissed persons have been dropped from their government and party posts and stripped of the mandates of the People's Assembly deputies.

ANGOLAN PAPER ON 'FAILURE' OF CROCKER TRIP CITED

LD301525 Mowcow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Volkov report: "Emptyhanded"]

[Text] Luanda, 26 Apr--The trip by C. Crocker, adviser to the U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, ended in failure. This is stated in an editorial published here in the newspaper A JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

Washington's envoy did not succeed in fulfilling a single one of the tasks set, the newspaper notes, because the present U.S. administration's policy in Africa, which is aimed at rapprochement with the racist South African regime and support for antipopular puppet groupings, is condemned by practically all independent countries on the continent.

C. Crocker's trip showed that the White House's imperialist doctrine, which is contrary to the principles of the OAU Charter, was received with delight only by the racist regime in Pretoria, which is NATO's foremost partner and the African peoples' worst enemy. It was evidently no accident, the newspaper writes, that during his 2-week tour the State Department spokesman did not once find time to mention the African peoples' right to self-determination or his attitude to the policy of racism, apartheid and neocolonialism, and displayed no interest in a meeting with leaders of the Namibian and South African national liberation movements.

As emerged from the conference of "front-line" states held in Luanda on the eve of the Washington envoy's arrival, the peoples of southern Africa, the A JORNAL DE ANGOLA notes, resolutely reject any maneuvers aimed at a neocolonial solution to the problem of Namibia.

USSR, SEYCHELLES SIGN SHIPPING PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

LD302158 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS--The Soviet Union and the Republic of Seychelles signed a protocol on cooperation in sea shipping in Moscow today. The protocol has been signed by Timofey Guzhenko, minister of the merchant marine of the USSR, and Matthew Servina, minister of transport and tourism of the Republic of Seychelles.

The document was signed on the completion of the first session of the mixed Soviet-Seychelles commissions on sea shipping, held here on April 24. The session discussed, in particular, questions of cooperation in the field of training personnel for Seychelles sea transportation, servicing Soviet vessels at Seychelles ports and establishing passenger and freight shipping between the Republic of Seychelles and neighbouring African countries.

The Soviet side stated that it is prepared to admit Seychelles citizens to secondary and higher specialised educational establishments of the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine.

Matthew Servina visited Leningrad during his stay in the Soviet Union where he familiarized himself with the activity of merchant marine enterprises. In his opinion, the talks were an important step towards expanding mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Seychelles.

"We planned to leave home today," the minister said, "but the desire to watch a May Day demonstration, of which we heard so much, compelled us to stay on. Tomorrow we will be in Red Square."

SEYCHELLES PARLIAMENTARIANS PAY VISIT TO USSR

LD301209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] For 3 days a delegation of the Seychelles People's Assembly headed by Assembly Chairman (Dhz, Reno), has been acquainting itself with Moldavia.

The delegation was received by I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the conversation he recounted to the guests the successes of the republic's working people in economic and social building. (Dzh. Reno) noted the Moldavian people's considerable achievements in all spheres of life. The delegation members visited a number of enterprises and institutions and saw the Moldavian capital's sights. The delegation of the Seychelles People's Assembly headed by Assembly Chairman (Dzh. Reno) returned to Moscow from its trip around the country.

On 13 April the delegation members called on I. Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Speaking on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Seychelles, I. Ye. Polyakov stressed that they accord with the fundamental interests of both states' peoples and with the cause of peace and progress. An important constituent of these relations is formed by interparliamentary contacts which are called on to exert a positive influence on their development as a whole. (Dzh. Reno) noted that the visit to the USSR gave the parliamentarians a good opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Soviet people's life and labor. (Dzh. Reno) conveyed an invitation to Soviet parliamentarians to visit the Seychelles. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Participating in the talk were A. P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, N. A. Ponomarev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and other officials. On the same day there was a talk between the delegation members and chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions. The sides exchanged information on the activity of the two countries' parliaments.

The delelation members laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. Flowers were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

CPSU, ZAMBIAN PARTY SIGN PLAN FOR INTERPARTY TIES

LD301810 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1749 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Lusaka, 30 Apr (TASS)--A plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia during 1981-82 has been signed here.

R. Kamanga, a member of the UNIP Central Committee, has declared that the signing of such an important document is a new step forward in strengthening relations between the two parties.

THIRD INSTALLMENT OF CARPIO INTERVIEW GIVEN

PY291945 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Third part of SALPRESS undated interview with Cayetano Carpio--alias Commander Marcial--member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti Salvadoran National Liberation Front--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander Marcial, what is your view on the crisis that the United States is presently experiencing as a result of the Reagan policy?

[Answer] The people of the United States, those of Europe, of Latin America and of other continents have expressed their strong opposition to the interventionist policy that is being enforced by the Pentagon since it is acting against the interests and aspirations of all peoples, including those of the United States.

We have been greatly impressed with the great support that large U.S. sectors have shown for the humble and struggling people of El Salvador particularly because we are up against the extremely wealthy and powerful U.S. establishment made up of the Pentagon, the White House, the CIA, and the reactionary and bellicose sectors.

We must also note how the U.S. people and world opinion has reacted against the so-called White Paper. This is simply because the entire world is well-aware that the CIA and the Pentagon have great ability to forge all kinds of documents. The peoples of the world have accepted the document at its true value: It is a screen to justify the the increasing intervention, the perpetration of crimes and the genocide of the Salvadoran people by American imperialism. The people of the world, moreover, are asking themselves: Is it not the right of the Salvadoran people to defend themselves? Why should they let themselves be exterminated by those who do not want a free and developed nation? Don't the people of El Salvador have every right to use any method in their struggle for freedom after 50 years of having experienced a military tyranny?

The answer is obvious. The odd thing would be for a people to stay idle and be massacred without even a whisper. It is only natural then for other nations to acknowledge the right of the Salvadoran people to seek those instruments of struggle with the aid of those nations that support our cause and that are willing to help us.

Is it not a crime for any nation--the United States, for example--to seek economic and even military aid to isolate another nation, and obstruct the struggle of a suffering people? Is it a crime for any European nation--or for workers of a factory who voluntarily give up a day's wage because they are concerned over the suffering of a people--to help another nation in its struggle for freedom? Is there any wrongdoing in a nation seeking and requesting solidarity from other sister nations? What are the charges that the so-called White Paper or the discredited Salvadoran Government regime can make against a people who are requesting the aid of other nations to save themselves from genocide?

Everything is just a smokescreen to hide the aggressive policy that it is being carried out against El Salvador and against the entire Central American region, particularly against the Nicaraguan people--a heroic people who have been able to achieve their freedom--and against Cuba which is achieving its development for the well-being of the people.

The so-called White Paper plan has backfired because it is a hawkish plan aimed at establishing a powerful war machinery to feed the huge U.S. military-industrial complex that is closely tied to the Pentagon and hawkish circles. It is a plan drafted by those who want to arm themselves at the expense of the American people. This is why they need to create this false situation, to create turmoil in the region, to threaten Nicaragua and Cuba, why they charge that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are involved in strictly domestic struggles like the one the people of El Salvador are waging. After 50 years of tyranny we believe we have the right to use any methods to wage our struggle and to achieve freedom.

BREZHNEV, PARTY LEADERSHIP ATTEND MAY DAY PARADE

LD010834 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 0550-0732 GMT on 1 May carries a relay of the May Day parade from Red Square in Moscow. The announcer begins by describing the scene in Red Square, which he says is filled with columns of young people carrying flags, flowers, slogans and portraits. At 0559 GMT enthusiastic crowd noises are heard as party leaders headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, mount the rostrum.

At 0604 GMT young people start marching past the rostrum carrying carnations and greeting party leaders, Moscow working people then start marching past carrying the city banner.

At 0612, the crowd in the square and the participants in the parade greet with loud, prolonged applause the appearance in the central tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum of Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Suslov, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitovov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov. Also on the platform are some prominent military leaders whom the announcer does not name.

At 0615 GMT the announcer begins to describe the various groups that are marching past, including a delegation from the Sevastopolskiy Rayon. A CEMA display also goes by. Peace and detente slogans are carried past the rostrum.

At 0626 GMT a display marking the anniversary of Yuriy Gargarin's space flight goes by. This is followed by a voice recording of Gargarin speaking on 1 May 1961. At 0634 GMT, a message from Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Savinykh is relayed from space via the flight control center.

At 0647 GMT a display celebrating the victory of the Great Patriotic War goes by, and is followed by an agricultural display. Displays from Frunzeskiy, Kiyevskiy and Leninskiy Rayons are also featured.

Interviews are conducted with an unidentified Afghan labor leader as well as with a number of Soviet citizens during the parade. The last contingent in the parade passes the podium at 0730 GMT.

CPSU REPUBLIC LEADERS GREET MAY DAY PARTICIPANTS

LD011000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Participants at festive May Day demonstrations have been warmly greeted:

In Leningrad, by Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom;

In Kiev, by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Alma-Ata, by Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee;

In Minsk, by Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Tashkent, by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee;

In Tbilisi, by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Baku, by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; and by other leaders of the republics.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF WORKERS' LETTERS

LD300925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is People Who Write the Letters"]

[Text] Every day party, Soviet and trade union organs, ministries and departments and newspaper, television and radio editorial offices receive thousands of letters. People write in about all kinds of things. But no matter what their content is working people's letters are socially significant because they express the thoughts and aspirations of millions of people.

At the moment workers, kolkhoz members, the working intelligentsia and student youth, warmly approving the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are expressing in their letters unanimous support for our party's Leninist course and talking about the first steps in the practical implementation of the plans it outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Proposals in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress" notes that letters are a most important channel of the living link between the party and the masses, one of the most confidential and valuable sources of information. They help party organizations to get their bearings, to see more clearly the shortcomings and the ways of eliminating them and to formulate correct political decisions.

The congress noted that in recent years work with letters has improved substantially. The views expressed in them are increasingly being incorporated in the practical work of party, Soviet and eocnomic organs. They are being reflected in CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. Working people's useful advice during the precongress discussion and their amplification and clarification of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and For the Period Through 1990" markedly enriched the document. Union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms and ministries and departments are keeping a closer eye on the mail, studying more deeply the problems raised in letters and implementing their proposals and observations more quickly.

Although work with letters is constantly improving there are many omissions. One frequently encounters indifference toward citizens' applications and complaints. Some party organs fail to display principle and exactingness in assessing the actions of officials responsible for bureaucratic delays and fail to react sharply enough to alerts about window dressing and mismanagement. V. Tatarnikov, a worker at the Kerchensk interkolkhoz glass container combine, wrote to PRAVDA, saying that there were serious departures from the state all-union standard at the enterprise, that glass container breakage norms had been exceeded and staff discipline was being violated. The Krymskaya Oblast agricultural administration, to whom the letter was forwarded for action to be taken, made only a superficial verification. Only after a reminder was the criticism accepted as fair and combine director Ye. Zolotarev reprimanded by the oblispolkom. "Yet great material damage had been done to the state," Comrade Tatarnikov writes in a further letter. "Who is going to compensate it?" The writer of the letter is right! Only a meticulous verification of the facts and a principled evaluation can really help to ascertain the reasons for shortcomings.

In their letters to party and state organs as a rule people display an interested, proprietorial approach to matters. This must be valued. After all, the imposition of the necessary order where it is being violated--in production and in state and public life--is a major reserve. Unfortunately a formal, bureacratic approach to letters is still met with. This causes dissatisfaction among people and forces them to turn to central organs with questions which could and should be resolved locally.

Many letters raise questions of stepping up the struggle against extravagance, encroachments on socialist property and violations of discipline. A timely and effective reaction to well-substantiated criticisms must become the law for party committees, collegiums, ministries and departments. "A sensitive, attentive attitude toward letters, requests and complaints from citizens," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, "must be regarded by every party worker and every leader as his duty to the people and the party."

The Central Committee resolution on letters instructs party, soviet, trade union and economic organs to implement concrete measures to further improve the forms and methods of work with letters and the personal reception of citizens and to consolidate the positive experience accumulated in this sphere. Effective measures must be adopted to eliminate the factors which give rise to particular shortcomings and the results of checks must be discussed more frequently at meetings of working people. The organization of work with letters at enterprises, institutions, ministries and departments must be kept in view by their primary party organizations. The editorial offices of mass information media should more frequently publish letters, criticize those who tolerate red tape in examining them, systematically inform readers on the measures adopted in response to letters and widely publicize experience of work with letters.

As PRAVDA's mail indicates, people sometimes cannot make up their minds to sign their letter because their critical attitude toward shortcomings gives rise to the desire in certain leaders to persecute the authors of justified observations. What can one say about such cases? Any substantiated proposal, statement or complaint must be examined attentively and a just decision must be adopted in response to every letter. Attempts to suppress criticism and persecute the authors of letters should be resolutely nipped in the bud. As for all kinds of anonymous calumnies, here too the party viewpoint is well known: There must be no place for them in our life. It goes without saying that party organizations must take care to create in every labor collective a healthy atmosphere promoting frank, comradely criticism and self-criticism.

See the person behind the letter! This must become the rule for all who are involved in work with letters and working people's statements.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS NEW CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY 24 APR

LD301625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 81 pp 2-3

[Unattributed review: "Society's Guiding Force"--reviewing K. U. Chernenko, selected speeches and articles [Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981, 679 pages--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Karl Marx, one of the founders of scientific communism, called on people not only to explain the world but to change it. Vladimir Ilich Lenin unswervingly responded to this appeal. All his brilliant theoretical activity was always firmly bound up with revolutionary practice. He was a great scientist and unsurpassed organizer of the class struggle of the proletariat, whose victory in our country in October 1917 marked a new era in mankind's history--the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

The unity of theory and practice and their mutual enrichment is one of the characteristic features distinguishing all the Leninist party's creative activity. "A Marxist-Leninist party cannot fulfill its role," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress, "unless it devotes due attention to considering all that happens, summarizing the new phenomena of life and CREATIVELY DEVELOPING MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY. We have always regarded this task as a task of extreme importance and have devoted great attention to its resolution in the period under review."

As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, our party's theoretical arsenal has been substantially supplemented. The concept of the developed socialist society has been elaborated, on the basis of which the party defined in concrete and precise terms the means of implementing our program aims and the time required and determined strategy and tactics for a lengthy historical period. Party documents and scientific research in recent years have revealed various aspects of mature socialism and works have been created which analyze the experience of world socialism and the natural laws of the world revolutionary process.

A tremendous contribution, enriching the treasurehouse of Marxist-Leninist teaching, is provided by the CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th party congress, which was delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, the impressive program for the country's economic and social development in the eighties which was elaborated by the party's Central Committee and unanimously approved by the congress, and the other decisions of that historic congress.

The communist party carries out the creative development of Marxist-Leninist teaching tirelessly and fruitfully, on the basis of the tremendous practical experience of building socialism and communism in our country, the experience of the socialist community countries, many of which have set themselves the task of building a developed socialist society in the near future, and all the experience of world socialism, the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and the national liberation movement of the peoples on all the world's continents.

Our country has accumulated tremendous experienc of socialist and communist building, experience which provides irrefutable evidence that our movement toward communism passes through the stage of the developed socialist society as a necessary, law-governed and historically prolonged period in the establishment of the communist formation. This conclusion, reached and elaborated by the party in recent years, is an important contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism and is of worldwide historical significance.

An outstanding role in the enrichment of the Leninist legacy and its further development in the light of the new historic conditions and the situation in the world belongs to the party's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders of the party and the Soviet state.

A worthy place among other works examining the major sociopolitical problems of today will be occupied by the anthology "Selected Speeches and Articles" by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been published.

The book includes the author's speeches and articles in the period 1971 through December 1980--a period remarkable for such outstanding events in the life of our party and country as the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, the adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the socialist state of the whole people--and others.

These events are naturally reflected appropriately in the book. It comprehensively examines important questions of the growth of the party's leading role as the people's revolutionary vanguard in the conditions of the society of developed socialism, the further development of socialist democracy, the improvement of the party and state apparatus, the creative development and establishment of the Leninist work style in the activity of party and public organizations, soviets and all components of the state administration, the strengthening of their ties with the working people, the increase in responsibility and executive discipline and the improvement of the monitoring and verification of execution. Part of the anthology's content consists of materials showing in action the party's Leninist foreign policy principles and its strategy of peace and the peoples' security.

The range of themes which make up the book and which will familiarize the reader with many sociopolitical problems is great. But the main theme, which, as it were, unites all the others in a single whole, is the Leninist party's multifaceted activity in the sphere of the theory and practice of communist building and its tireless concern to implement the party's basic program tenet: "Everything For the Sake of Man, For the Good of Man." This main theme can be seen in the author's speech at a meeting with voters in Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy electoral district 15 February 1980: "The Party--Our Helmsman," in the article "The Great Unity of Party and People" and in other materials which are united thematically under the rubric "The Communist Party--Vanguard of the Soviet People."

Soviet people are vividly aware from the facts of everyday reality that the practical activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee fully and accurately embodies their thoughts and aspirations and implements increasingly widely and concretely the highly human essence of our social ideals. This is the basis of the unshakeable unity of party and people, which is a mighty source of strength and inexhaustible energy and the guarantee for our achievements and victories, the author stresses. The new USSR Constitution has a beneficial and constantly growing influence on all aspects of Soviet society's life. It serves as a powerful means of further developing and strengthening socialist democracy, improving statehood and strengthening legality and law and order.

In the conditions of developed socialism, when the scale and complexity of the tasks of communist building have increased substantially, which demands a high level of political and organizational leadership, there is an increase in the role and significance of the communist party as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society--and this is reflected in the new USSR Constitution.

The author reveals the unbreakable tie between the growth in the party's leading role in the society of mature socialism, the development of intraparty activity and the involvement of increasingly broad masses of working people in active public life and in the management of state affairs. Following the communists' example, all our country's conscious working people are becoming involved in active social and productive activity.

The democratic nature of intraparty life and Soviet socialist democracy are clearly manifested in the fact that in all their activity the communist party and Soviet Government rely on the people's collective reason and wisdom and consult with them on all questions of major state significance. In recent years party and Soviet organs have more and more fully taken into account and implemented the proposals and wishes of communists and nonparty people, expressed at meetings and rallies and in letters. The most important proposals and recommendations are taken into account by the party's Central Committee in submitting decisions on particular questions. Convincing confirmation of this is provided by such recent instances--associated with preparations for the 26th party congress--as the nationwide discussion of the draft basic guidelines and the hundreds of thousands of letters from organizations, labor collectives and individual Soviet citizens to the 26th party congress containing good wishes for success in its work.

The building of socialism takes place not spontaneously but on the basis of the scientific revelation and conscious utilization of the objective laws of social development. Real socialism emerged, exists and develops, the author stresses, as the realization of scientific Marxism-Leninst theory. This determines the exceptional importance of precisely the scientific approach to the resolution of all tasks--great and small--in socialist and communist building. The significance of this scientific approach to the leadership of society and the country is particularly increased in the conditions of developed socialism, when the high targets achieved by our people under party leadership in all spheres of economic and social development, the tasks of the present stage of communist building and the complex problems being resolved by the party in the international arena persistently demand a steady improvement in the standard of party leadership.

Being up to these requirements means approaching policy and the entire matter of party leadership in a Leninist way--that is, as a science which must be mastered, as the author writes, constantly, comprehensively and thoroughly.

V.I. Lenin left us lofty examples of a scientific, profoundly considered, comprehensively substantiated approach to leadership of the life of the party and society.

A scientific approach to leadership requires that strategy, policy and all the party's decisions and actions be based on an accurate knowledge of the essential laws and natural processes of social development and an ability to creatively apply Marxist-Leninist theory in analyzing specific realities, which makes it possible to have a clear view of the historical perspective, reliably define the directions of society's socioeconomic and political development for many years to come, set goals which mobilize the masses' creativity and at the same time realistically take into account the possibility of attaining them.

The scientific approach as an essential feature of the ruling party's activity in a socialist society has an important aspect--namely, that it presupposes not only reliance on science but also the enrichment of science. Examples of such enrichment of science and of the development of the theory of scientific socialism and communism are provided by CPSU congresses, as has been so clearly expressed in the work, documents and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding continuer of Lenin's cause. All the tremendous creative work of our party, its Central Committee, the Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat is based on profoundly scientific foundations.

Considerable space is occupied in the anthology by questions of improving the work of the party and state apparatus and of mastering a Leninist workstyle.

The party has always seen the close connections between all its activity and the working people's masses as the basis of the effective influence of the party and state apparatus.

Back in 1917 V.I. Lenin wrote: "...We have a 'miraculous means' of increasing our state apparatus TENFOLD [word italicized] immediately, at a stroke--a means which no capitalist state has ever had or can ever have at its disposal. This miraculous thing is the involvement of the working people, the involvement of the poor in the daily work of state administration."

Following Lenin's instructions, the party displays constant concern to involve many millions of people in direct participation in the management of state and public affairs and in building a new life. Perceiving the masses' ability to learn and teaching the masses, organizing them, leading them--the author of the anthology notes--supporting their initiative and energy, mobilizing them to build a new society--this is an important, decisive principle in the party's present-day leadership activity.

The author notes that the party's constant, unremitting efforts aimed at improving the state apparatus are associated above all with stepping up the activity of soviets at all levels, increasing the role of organs of Soviet power, extending their rights and strengthening their material and financial base. The party's concern for ensuring that the soviets and their organs have an increasingly active influence on all spheres of public life, on the development of the economy and culture and on the upsurge in the people's prosperity received new confirmation in the 26th CPSU Congress documents, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 1 April 1981 session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Increasing the Role of Soviets of Peoples' Deputies in Economic Building."

"An important condition of success for the party leadership," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th party congress, "lies in the LENINIST WORK STYLE. The Leninist style is a creative style, alien to subjectivity and permeated with a scientific approach to all social processes.

It presupposes a highly exacting attitude toward oneself and others, excludes complacency and opposes any manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism."

In the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the author of the anthology notes, the most important features of the Leninist style of party work are comprehensively reflected and have received a profound theoretical elaboration. Its main features are the scientific approach to questions of communist building, a businesslike and organized approach, efficiently organized control, skillful work with cadres and the collectivity of leadership. This style rejects formalism, is incompatible with dogmatism and cannot accept an unthinking, mechanical approach. A most important feature of the Leninist style is the systematic, effective monitoring of execution and organizational work in implementing the decisions adopted.

The book gives considerable space to the question of improving work with the working people's letters, which Lenin regarded as an important channel of broad communication with the masses and one form of effective monitoring by the people of the course of socialist building and of assistance to party and state organs in managing the country.

The CPSU Central Committee, carefully preserving and continuing the Leninist traditions of a sensitive, attentive attitude toward working people's letters, advice and requests, recently adopted an important resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Proposals in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," which expresses both the democratic nature of our society and the party's tireless Leninist concern to ensure that every letter, proposal and complaint from working people meets with an attentive, sensitive attitude and that every party worker, every leader sees this as his duty to the people and the party.

A number of items included in the collection are devoted to questions of CPSU foreign policy and the tireless struggle of the party and Soviet state for lasting peace in the world, for the relaxation of international tension and for mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems in the interests of peace and social progress.

The anthology of selected speeches and articles by Comrade K.U. Chernenko will be received with interest by the broad masses of leaders and will supplement the rich arsenal of works on topical problems of today which crystallize the practice of communist building and further develop Marxist-Leninist teaching under the leadership of the party's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CRITICISM OF LITERARY WORKS URGED

LD301243 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Criticism's Responsibility"]

[Excerpt] Without a doubt our criticism is on the whole successfully fulfilling its lofty social purpose. Its role as a major factor in the development of artistic culture has been particularly marked since the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Literary and Artistic Criticism." In recent years its civic and creative activeness has increased, clearer criteria have been established and methodology has been improved. It is now more intolerant of mediocrity and more implacable in the struggle to improve works' ideological and artistic qualities. All this supports the view that there have been unmistakable improvements in the sphere of criticism. On no account, however, must we be content with the present state of artistic criticism.

Review writing has undoubtedly improved in recent years, becoming broader in scope and more effective. At the same time in the flood of reviews and article there is still a very great deal of superficial and purely descriptive writing. Even now critical writing pays excessive attention to creative technique--to "bad professionalism," which has nothing in common with critical professionalism.

Some criticism still shows signs of facile compliments and an inability to relate artistic phenomena to life and to check artistic truth against the truth of real life. Here our criticism must make wider use of the experience of classical revolutionary-democratic and Marxist criticism, whose hallmarks were always fervor, public-spiritedness, civic-mindedness and clearly delineated ideological and aesthetic positions.

Criticism is under a direct obligation to actively uphold Leninist principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit in art and to oppose alien influences. "Our critics, literary magazines, creative unions and, above all, their party organizations," L.I. Brezhnev's report states, "must be able to put back on the right road those who are deflected in one direction or another and, of course, take vigorous and principled action whenever works defaming our Soviet reality appear. We must be implacable here. The party has never been and can never be indifferent to our art's ideological slant."

Like the creators of artistic values, critics must live by the country's deeds and concerns. On the basis of the material in works of art, they are called on to raise urgent problems of social development, to embark more boldly on direct dialogue with readers and to hold an active life stance in them.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution drew the attention of union republic Communist Party Central Committees, CPSU kraykoms and obkoms, ministries and departments, creative unions and press organs, publishing houses, television and radio leaders to the need to achieve an improvement in the standard of criticism. In particular it was proposed that the business of educating, selecting and placing critic cadres be improved and their ties with the practice of communist building be strengthened. It must be admitted that the standard of daily leadership of this very important sector of ideological work so far mostly fails to accord with urgent requirements. With respect to some publications it is hard to pass judgement on their artistic preferences or their stand in assessing the creative process.

The task is to ensure that party committees make fuller use of artistic criticism as an effective lever for pursuing party policy in the sphere of artistic creation and that they encourage the efforts of creative unions and ministries on this plane. The activation of critical thought locally will make it possible to avoid the bureaucratic administration alien to the spirit of Leninist leadership of culture and to eliminate subjectivism in approaching these most complex questions of ideological work.

The 26th CPSU Congress materials reemphasize the idea of the artist's great responsibility to his people. In this connection it is hard to overestimate the responsibility of artistic criticism, whose task indeed also includes assessing the artist's work and giving a social [obshchestvennaya] assessment of everything which becomes an inalienable part of society's spiritual life.

TIKHONOV, KAPITONOV AT FUNERAL VIGIL FOR ORUDZHEV

LD301401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Excerpts] TASS--On 23 April Moscow saw off on his last journey Sabit Atayevich Orudzhev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of Lenin and USSR State Prizes, and minister of the gas industry.

The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army was decorated funereally.

The funeral vigil was mounted by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, N.A. Tikhonov, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, and M.V. Zimyanin.

CONFERENCE OF LOCAL PROSECUTORS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD241519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] TASS--The tasks of prosecutor's office organs in further strengthening socialist legality and Soviet law and order in the light of the 26th party congress decisions have been examined by those taking part in an all-union conference of republic, kray and oblast prosecutors. It completed its work in Moscow on 15 April.

A M. Rekunov, USSR prosecutor general, delivered the report.

There was a discussion of questions of improving the standard of prosecutor's office organs' work in exercising supreme supervision over the enforcement of laws, safeguarding citizens' rights and interests and improving coordination of the activity of law-enforcement organs in combating law violations.

Special attention was paid to the need to improve supervision of the precise enforcement of laws aimed at combating thriftlessness, extravagance, exaggerated data and other violations of state and labor discipline. The need for an uncompromising struggle against embezzlements of the people's property, abuses in the trade system and sphere of services for the population and other negative phenomena was pointed out.

The speakers mentioned the tremendous mobilizing influence exerted by the decisions of the Soviet communists' forum on the improvement of the style and methods of activity of prosecutor's office organs.

Taking part in the work of the conference were I. Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L. N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; V. I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice; N. A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs; A. M. Shkolnikov, a chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; V. I. Gladyshev, CPSU Central Committee deputy department chief; and S. K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS GEORGIAN PARTY-STATE MEETING

LD301217 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers: The Criteria Are High Responsibility and Party Principles"]

[Excerpts] The results of the fulfillment of the Georgian SSR state plan for economic and social development in the first quarter of 1981 and tasks in the successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan were discussed at a joint session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers.

The results of the Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers joint session were summed up by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS APPOINTED IN GEORGIA

LD300943 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed:

Comrade G.V. Zhorzholiani Georgian SSR deputy minister of culture;

Comrade G.A. Budumyan Georgian SSR deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming.

KISELEV, MAKEYEV ATTEND BELORUSSIAN AKTIV MEETING

LD300929 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Apr 81 pp 1-3

[BELTA report: "The Life-Giving Force of Competition: From a Republic Meeting of the Party, Soviet, Trade Union and Komsomol Aktiv Together With Representatives of Labor Collectives"]

[Excerpt] Working people in the republic's industry worked intensively and creatively last year and throughout the last 5-year period. For achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition and successfully fulfilling the state plan for economic and social development for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan in industry, the Belorussian SSR has been acknowledged winner and has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

A republic meeting of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv together with representatives of labor collectives, devoted to the presentation of the honorable award to the Belorussian SSR, was held in Minsk on 10 April. The meeting presidium included leaders of the republic's Communist Party and government, obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen, production frontrunners and innovators and representatives of the public.

The meeting was opened by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

A presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

Addressing the participants in the meeting, T. Ya. Kiselev said:

On this solemn day I wish to express sincere thanks and cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high assessment of the results of work by Belorussia's industry.

The motherland's award, T. Ya. Kiselev stressed, was earned by the selfless labor of workers, engineers, technicians and employees. It embodies the great organizational, ideological and educational work by party committees and organizations, soviets of people's deputies, trade unions and the Komsomol. It is gratifying to us all. At the same time we are profoundly aware of the measure of responsibility which is being invested in us. The honorable award makes it incumbent on us to work still more effectively and to an even better standard and to produce more output for less expenditure. These and other key questions of our work were at the center of the attention of the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum which has just been held, which examined and approved the Belorussian CP Central Committee's organizational and political measures in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The meeting was addressed by V. N. Makeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

LD300957 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session took place on 6 April.

The republic Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the tasks of Kazakh SSR soviets arising out of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium session was addressed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee. In his speech he noted the soviets' growing role in economic and cultural building. In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and tenets and tasks put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's congress report the republic's soviets are obliged to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of economic and social development plans and to display constant concern for improving municipal, consumer, medical and trade services and for the construction of housing, schools, hospitals and children's preschool institutions. The struggle against law-breaking and shortcomings in the organization of trade and public catering must be intensified. Soviets must participate actively in implementing the food program and increasing consumer goods output.

Our organs of power have the potential to implement these tasks, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said. This potential increases in connection with the resolution "On Further Enhancing the Role of Soviets in Economic Building" adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

The Presidium adopted a detailed resolution on the question under discussion. It recommended that soviets discuss at sessions the tasks arising out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, elaborate concrete measures to implement them and improve their work style and methods.

The Presidium listened to a report by Comrade L.N. Burlakov, chairman of the Novouzensk Gorispolkom in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast, on the soviet's work on the city's economic and social development and the strengthening of executive discipline in the light of the demands of the Kazakh SSR law on city soviets and urban rayon soviets.

There was a discussion of the state of work on the creation of the requisite labor and everyday living conditions for young workers and specialists employed on construction projects in Ekibastuz. The report on this was delivered by Comrade V.B. Temirbayev, chairman of the Ekibastuz Gorispolkom, and information was supplied by Comrade Sh. K. Berkimbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission for Youth Affairs.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium examined a report on the work of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee in 1980, information on reports by Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet deputies to voters and other questions as well.

KAZAKH OBKOM PLENUMS ELECT NEW FIRST SECRETARIES

LD300947 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] KAZTAG--A Kustanayskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom plenum has examined an organizational question.

The plenum elected V.P. Demidenko first secretary and bureau member of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, relieving A.M. Borodin of these duties in connection with his retirement on pension.

A plenum of the Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom has been held and discussed an organizational question.

The plenum elected V.T. Stepanov first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, relieving V.P. Demidenko of these duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Zakakhstan CP Central Committee, took part in the plenums' work.

GEORGIA PUBLIC OPINION, ECONOMIC PROGRESS VIEWED

WA011121 Tbilisi KOMMUNISTI in Georgian 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by GSSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member and Georgian Writers' Union Secretary Giorgi Tsitsishvili under rubric "Impressions and Thoughts of a Delegate to the 26th Georgian CP Congress": "The Correct Course Is the Guarantee of Victory. A Writer's View of Some Questions of Georgia's Economic and Social Development"]

[Excerpts] Looking back over the 1970s, the 26th congress is oriented completely toward the future, toward the 1980s and 1990s. The future is the chief delegate of our congress. (From the Georgian CP Central Committee's final report to the 26th congress).

It is not the purpose of the present article to examine all the special-sector premises of the state's measures as presented in the draft or to go deeply into matters of scientific technical or economic-engineering substantiation, for these matters are the business of specialists, requiring integrated study and examination by competent representatives of many different disciplines. Our only purpose is to discuss the reaction (already apparent or to be anticipated) that has been or may be evoked in public opinion by matters stipulated in the draft (or the ways and means thereof).

Public opinion must be taken fully into account under all circumstances--even in cases where that opinion is unobjective because of false premises at some point in time, and especially when it is right. In both cases we are obligated to make a full and thorough study of shifts in public opinion so that we can state our case as comprehensively as possible, with scientific substantiation and logical consistency.

Any matter which is national in scope and which has consequences affecting all of the people cannot and must not be left exclusively in the hands of a narrow circle of specialists, although I do not deny the leading role they play in investigating and resolving particular questions. Anyone who thinks that such matters are the exclusive business of the specialists is a bad citizen and a poor patriot.

The planning of measures affecting the nation and the people, and the search for ways and means to carry them out, absolutely require the shaping of a correct public opinion. This must be accomplished through the encouragement and initiative of the leadership and those involved in implementing these measures.

Looking back over some of our past mistakes in the field of economic development, we can see that in most cases these mistakes were due to incompetence, superficiality, lack of adequate information and failure to consult with the public. It is gratifying, therefore, to note the GCP Central Committee's course of action aimed at developing the information service and sociological research, raising the scientific level of these disciplines and making a thorough analysis of their findings. Of equally fundamental importance is full openness in the administration of party-organizational work (just as in the case of all economic and construction work), businesslike sharing of ideas in the press, and participation by broad segments of the public in preliminary discussions and decisionmaking, practices which have become tried and true techniques in party leadership.

Of course, the public airing of fundamental problems and key questions can in many cases complicate and delay their resolution, but in the end it is a good thing. We must not be afraid of "losing time," even if the debate irritates the specialists. If the matter is truly right and useful, nothing will stand in its way. We have emphasized this seemingly elementary truth because in what follows we will be discussing projects which in the past either caused harm or else would have caused harm if they had not been categorically rejected (although rather late in some cases). The timely airing of such ill-considered projects (even if only within a relatively narrow circle of specialists) spared us more than one unpleasantness. There is a perfectly valid saying: The people themselves are the wisest and best fortune-teller. Consultation with the broad masses is especially essential in our time, when the state has become the state of the whole people and entered a new stage of democracy.

I believe it is appropriate to refer briefly to a few aspects of our construction and industrial policies in the light of Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze's final report and in connection with GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Z.A. Pataridze's report.

The spiritual prerequisites of the future must not be allowed to lag behind the material. Quite the contrary, they must precede them. Therefore, I will begin with two extremes that are to be perceived in the understanding of some of our contemporaries.

One extreme is seen in the attitude of the philistines [obyvateli], who willfully or unwittingly, in word or deed, foment the spread of doubt, mistrust and fear of the future in our society. In a narrow-minded way, or because of misguided patriotism, they view the building of every new plant or road, the digging of every tunnel or the drilling of every new oil well as an infringement on our national interests. It is people of just this sort--either misunderstanding or ignorant of economic matters in our country and the world and ignorant of the requirements of modern science and technology--who are fostering the anti-industrial attitudes that are met with in our republic. They have failed to understand that in today's unprecedented, wonderfully intensive and global scientific-technical revolution, to turn our back on industrial development is to betray our national interests.

We must insure ourselves against any extremism, we must be forward-looking in everything. This is the way I see the plan of Georgia's development.

It is only through steady progress in the socialist economy and national culture that peoples can maintain their cohesion, their national identity. This is why the Georgian people have been unanimous in their approval of the basic guidelines of the nation's development. We must believe, and convince others, that thanks to the complete victory of the Leninist nationality policy nothing can threaten the state structure of the fraternal republics, their borders, their languages, their banners.

In terms of natural beauty, landscape and pure esthetics, of course, oil wells are not a very pretty or attractive sight. Nor is the smell of oil very pleasant, and in terms of pollution of the environment the extraction of oil does some harm. But under conditions of the severe energy crisis in the world, when it is becoming more and more difficult for our republic to import oil from outside and it will become even harder tomorrow, when our vital requirements compel us to resolve the problem in just one way, we cannot afford to give up on the search for our own oil, especially since geological exploration has demonstrated that Georgia has industrial reserves of oil. We have developed this sector for that very reason, and even though the industry is only a decade old, Georgian oil already supplies two-thirds of the Batumi Refinery's capacity. The output of the Batumi Refinery (which has been transferred to Georgia starting this year) now supplies all Georgia's petroleum needs. After the refinery is remodeled in 1982, it will run exclusively on Georgian oil. Thus, our republic will be able to supply all its own rising needs, great as they are.

Already today, essentially, we need not look to anyone. At the same time, we must do everything in our power to reconcile this benefit with the general problem of environmental protection, to ensure that oil production does not damage other aspects of our life and environment.

The fast pace of our country's industrialization must not frighten us. All countries and all Soviet republics are striving toward it. Therefore, Georgia cannot afford to fall behind, to become an exclusively agricultural land, an agrarian republic, fit only to supply foodstuffs and raw materials, especially when in terms of our natural resources, industrial prospects, traditions, highly-skilled work force, and the number and quality of our engineering-technical personnel, we are not inferior to anyone. Most important, we can handle everything essentially with our own national cadres.

Consider the exciting prospect of the unique heavy machine building plant to be constructed in Marneuli, which will serve as the base for a new Georgian city of 80,000 inhabitants. The construction of this plant will mark a big step forward in our republic's machine-building industry. Consider also the wonder of the huge Kutaisi small tractor plant, whose product promises a genuine revolution in the cultivation of mountainous and small-contour lands, which account for one-third of all Georgia's arable land. Also to go into operation are machine-building plants in Kutaisi, Batumi and Zugdidi, a modern television plant in Tbilisi, and so on, as well as large air-scrubbing measures in Zestafoni and Rustavi. For all of this our republic has its own reserves. We will not need to bring in much manpower from outside. We can do all of it essentially by doing a better job of putting the local population to work, with better labor organization. To do this we will have to do away with parasitism, loafing, and avoidance of productive labor.

Earlier we mentioned two extremes. In addition to those who oppose industrialization, we have representatives of another extreme--the so-called technocrats, who can see nothing beyond technology and, carried away by engineering schemes, fail to take account of the results that can ensue. Such narrow-minded specialists, both locals and outsiders, whose extremism has provoked anti-industrial attitudes, have themselves done more than a little harm. Here are a couple of examples:

It was the technocrats who robbed our ancient city of Kutaisi of its beautiful Rioni River and left the city with nothing but a dry riverbed, a result which could have been easily avoided. There are different kinds of technocrats: In addition to the so-called "pure" technocrats, we have the bureaucratic technocrats, the "tight-fisted" technocrats, who brag that they cut all costs for the sake of frugality. We have such technocrats to "thank" for the fact that the subway station platforms built in the first phase of the Tbilisi Metro are already too short, accommodating only four cars. Consider all the mistakes made in Tbilisi's development. We must never take the motto "Cheap and Fast" to be an excuse for unattractive building in our capital city!

How could anyone ever come up with the idea of a project such as the Sori GES, which would have glooded almost all of Racha-Lachkhumi with water? Or how about the GES project which would have flooded the Darial Gorge, the pride of our land? Yet the technocrats did come up with such plans. It is a good thing these projects were rejected, but collectives worked on them for years, all in vain, and a lot of money was spent. Well, that is what happens when specialists lack political and civic understanding.

The efforts of the technocrats have also been fostered in the past by the fact that projects drawn up by certain union-subordinate establishments were frequently approved without a thorough investigation by the appropriate republic organizations.

An equally grave mistake was the depopulation of Georgia's mountain areas, emptying them of people. Much has been written and said about this matter and it is gratifying to note that the GCP Central Committee and the republic's government are taking vigorous measures to reverse this unfortunate trend. A wonderful example of this is the ancient mountain town of Cheremi, which has been revived, a fitting symbol of the correct course of action that has been taken.

GEORGIA ENERGY PROBLEMS, NUCLEAR POTENTIAL VIEWED

WA010829 Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by GSSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member and Georgia Writers' Union Secretary Giorgi Tsitsishvili]

[Excerpts] One of the most critical problems facing all countries and peoples today is the energy problem. Our republic's energy potential has grown substantially: The Inguri GES, the start-up of three GES's on the Vartsikhe Cascade, and the expansion of the Tkvarcheli powerplant have boosted Georgia's powerplant capacity by 1.6 times. Soon to be added to these are the Khudoni and Zhinvali GES's.

In this connection I believe it is essential that all new GES plans or projects, like all long-range plans in general, should become the object of broad public discussion and examination. Yet all too often, such projects are not even discussed with the various concerned organizations and specialists, let alone the public at large.

Under our conditions, most GES's require large reservoirs. This entails the flooding of large areas of land. This amount of flooding has caused us considerable trouble and grief, but if up to now this was all (more or less) essential, it is now time to take better care of our native land, sanctified by the blood of our heroic forefathers, to protect the ecological balance--in short, to seek out and use new and more progressive sources of electricity, as spelled out in the final report.

In commenting on the growth of the republic's energy potential during the 10th 5-Year Plan, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze added emphatically: "At the same time, the republic's energy development still lags behind the pace of economic development. Our power capacity is not meeting the population's growing needs. In terms of per capita electricity production and consumption, the republic stands in ninth and eighth place nationwide, respectively."

Comrade Shevardnadze emphasized that the republic is experiencing a shortage of base-load capacity and rightly concluded: "It is possible to solve the problem of eliminating the base-load electricity deficiency in Georgia's power system only by building a large base-load power plant in the republic which, along with further effective utilization of our abundant hydroresources, will enable us to create an optimal power capacity structure."

Despite the measures that have already been taken, we will soon face a severe energy shortage (according to preliminary estimates, by the second half of the 1980s). In fact, we are already experiencing an energy shortage, as was noted at the congress.

No matter how many big GES's we have, say the size of the Inguri or the Khrami GES, it will not solve the problem, because GES's are not base-load plants but only regulatory facilities and, primarily, provide backup capacity during peak load times. As for a base-load power plant--that is, the kind which operates at steady capacity day and night throughout the year--such a plant must be either fuel-fired (oil, gas, coal, or peat) or nuclear. There are other electricity sources as well--wind, solar, thermal waters, and so on--but they will not play much of a role.

Fuel-fired plants require colossal amounts of fuel, further aggravating the republic's shortage, and besides, such power plants are the biggest polluters of the environment. Consequently, there is only one effective way to go today for a base-load power plant--a nuclear plant. It will cost a great deal, but its effectiveness will be colossal.

For some reason there is a widespread negative attitude toward nuclear power in our republic, reflecting the situation of 20 to 30 years ago. Today, however, countries all over the world--including some that are smaller than Georgia (Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark)--are building nothing but nuclear plants. Consider: This is now considered to be such a safe prospect that nuclear powerplants are even being built in capital cities. A nuclear powerplant has been successfully in operation for some time now in Armenia and has brought nothing but benefits.

We must dispel superstitious fears and explain to everyone that under today's conditions of high technology and equipment safety (as modern science has proved), nuclear power-plants are the safest and least damaging. In this regard, we ought to make a sober assessment of certain peculiarities of the bourgeois press. As is well known, in the capitalist countries--especially the United States--the big oil corporations are a major force.

They are not happy with the growing use of nuclear energy and they have mounted a savage campaign against it. The propaganda boom in response to the recent accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in the United States was so sensational that people even hate the mention of nuclear power. For their part, companies building nuclear power plants denied that there were any difficulties or dangers connected with such plants. But beyond these two contradictory notions there is an objective, scientific idea, and it is the only one worth considering. This scientific idea resolves the question in favor of nuclear powerplants. We must also keep in mind that in our socialist countries, just as in the capitalist countries, there are specialists in various disciplines who view the matter in a different light (sometimes from the standpoint of their own narrow specialities). But personal bickering must be avoided in this matter. A unified opinion must be formed as soon as possible. We must quickly settle the issue raised by Georgian scientists and specialists regarding the construction of a nuclear powerplant. We may debate the location of such a plant, but we must not delay a principled settling of the issue. The construction of such a new, improved type of modern power plant will also yield considerable social benefits.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES MOSCOW AREA WEAVER, SPINNER

LD171642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated two frontranking textile workers of the Moscow area: Valentina Yegorovna Lokteva, a spinner at the Nikolayeva Orekhovo cotton combine; and Nadezhda Ivanovna Grigoryeva, a weaver at the Ramenskoye Krasnoye Znamya spinning and weaving combine. They have fulfilled ahead of schedule their personal assignments for the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The successes you have achieved, Leonid Ilich's greetings reads, also the pledges you have adopted to increase the number of machines you operate so that you will fulfill four 5-year assignments in one 5-year period, are a remarkable response to the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and an aspiration to make a personal contribution to the cause of further satisfying the Soviet people's requirements for consumer goods. Thank you, Valentina Yegorovna and Nadezhda Ivanovna for your selfless labor. I wish you health, happiness and great creative success.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN SPRING CROP SOWING

LD010902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration has reported on progress in spring field work in the country. By the beginning of the week spring crops had been sown on over 26 million hectares.

In the last 10 days of April conditions for sowing were unfavorable in many areas. Thus, for instance, in Orlovskaya, Bryanskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts a snow cover even became established at times. The northern limit of the sowing campaign now passes through Estonia, Novgorodskaya Oblast, Kalininskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts. So far agriculturists in Saratovskaya Oblast are carrying out selective preparation of the soil. During the present days the farms of Urkutskaya, Chitinskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts and Buryatskaya ASSR have started sowing early grain crops.

On the plantations of late thermophilic crops, the sowing of which is taking place in the south, a large volume of work has already been carried out. Half a million hectares have been sown to maize, which is more than last year. Its sowing is now in progress in the Transcaucasian republics, in the northern Caucasus and in the south of the Ukraine.

Sowing work on sunflower plantations has been completed by Georgian machine operators. Many farms in the Ukraine are close to completing this work. Mass sowing of soybeans is also in progress. In Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan all of the cotton has been completely sown.

The USSR CSA data with which we have familiarized you are evidence that the country's agriculturists are greeting May Day with productive work.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29-30 APRIL

LD010308 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 and 30 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 April

In Kurskaya Oblast nearly two-thirds--450,000 hectares--of the area reserved for early spring crops has already been sown despite the rainy weather. (0600 GMT)

Karagandinskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan has begun sowing spring crops. Eleven of the 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan are sowing. Farmers in Dzhambulskaya Oblast have finished sowing grain crops. Farmers in Chimkentskaya have sown one-third more wheat than planned and are completing the sowing of cotton. Beet growers in the republic have finished their sowing. (0600 GMT)

Rice sowing has begun in the Crimea. The northern limit of spring fieldwork now passes through Estonia, Novgorodskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts. The first hectares have been sown with spring crops on individual fields in Siberia. (0700 GMT)

The border for sowing work now passes through Estonia, Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya, Moskovskaya, Lipetskaya, Volgogradskaya, Uralskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts. The cold and rain are still making working conditions difficult. In the last few days it has snowed even in the Orlovskaya, Bryanskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts. For this reason only 5.6 million hectares were sown in the country as a whole this last week, less than in the same period last year. In all, since the beginning of sowing, more than 26 million hectares have been sown with spring crops, as compared with only 18.3 million hectares a year ago. The fast sowing rates are attributed to technology and good organization. Pulses have been sown on more than 2 million hectares, which is 1.3 million hectares more than by the beginning of May last year. Corn occupies 500,000 hectares.

The sowing of these crops has been completed in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and the Transcaucasia. The areas devoted to soya are being extended. The sowing of cotton has been completed in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan. In the country as a whole cotton occupies nearly 3 million hectares. (1000 GMT)

Farmers in Rostovskaya Oblast have completed the sowing of early spring crops on 1 million hectares. The southern rayons have started sowing sunflower and corn. (1100 GMT)

Tadzhikistan agricultural workers have basically completed the sowing of cotton. Seed has been sown on more than 300,000 hectares. (1330 GMT)

The farms in the southern rayons of Khabarovskiy Kray have started planting potatoes much earlier than usual. Farmers have decided to plant tubers on more than 5,000 hectares. This year they plan to raise sales of potatoes to the state to a record 70,000 tons. (2300 GMT)

30 April

Sowing is now taking place in all rice-growing republics except the Ukraine. In the country as a whole rice has already been sown on about 70,000 hectares, which is almost 30,000 hectares more than by the same time last year. This year seed is being sown at an unusual depth--5 centimeters instead of 1 to 1 and 1/2 centimeters. This makes it possible to sow much earlier, before the onset of warm weather. Experience has shown that when the seed is sown deep, favorable conditions are created for the development of the plant. The harvest can ripen approximately 2 weeks earlier. As a result the losses of the harvest are cut down, and each hectare gives more grain. Many ricegrowers in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan are trying to get more than 100 quintals per hectare. Such a harvest has already been produced for several years in succession by many ricegrowers in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. This year in the Kuban spring treatment of the ricefields sown with perennial grasses is being carried out on a large scale. This has proved to be doubly profitable: Each such hectare has yielded 100-150 quintals of green mass [zelenaya massa]; and the land is enriched by nutritious substances, following cultivation of alfalfa on it prior to the rice. This year the ricegrowers are introducing a system of crop rotation--the area is to be divided into seven fields, five of which are to be sown with rice, and two to perennial grasses. This will enable the rice yield and production of livestock feed to be considerably increased. (0000 GMT)

The sowing of cotton was finished today in Kirgizia, where the crop occupies more than 70,000 hectares of irrigated land. (0400 GMT)

The seeding of winter crops has begun in the southern rayons of Arkhangelskaya Oblast. Early sowing will begin in 2-3 weeks. (1000 GMT)

The sowing of early grain crops has started in Saratovskaya Oblast. This year the spring sowing area will be 4.6 million hectares, and the pledge is to produce 7 million tons of grain this year. (1300 GMT)

RSFSR CSA REPORT ON SPRING FIELD WORK PROGRESS

LD301944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Results have been summed up for field work on the farms of the Russian Federation for the past week. As the republican Central Statistical Administration has reported, spring crops have been planted on 6.6 million hectares. In the majority of regions, the sowing unfortunately took place under unfavorable weather conditions. Temperatures were low and the soil was slow to come up to condition. But then last Saturday the weather improved. This allowed sowing to begin over a wide front, in Kurskaya, Belgorodskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts. The sowing of early grain crops is also under way in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Pskovskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts. Field work has also begun in such oblasts as Kurganskaya and Orenburgskaya. Machine operators are there engaged in retaining moisture and here and there they are sowing grasses.

GENERAL GURINOV INTERVIEWED ON MISSILEMEN'S TASKS

LD300847 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 2

[I. Pankeyev interview with Col Gen Arty I.M. Gurinov, commander of Air Defense Surface-to-Air Missile Troops: "Permanent Post"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Ivan Mikhaylovich, what qualities must a future surface-to-air missileman develop in himself?

[Answer] First one obvious and important fact must be understood. The border of our homeland is roughtly 60,000 km. The inviolability of the air border is as sacred as the sea and land border. There is no place for convention in our combat duty. It has to be performed near noisy populated places, on ocean shores, high in the mountains, in the taiga and in the desert. This demands the greatest physical and spiritual exertion on the part of a young person.

Just imagine, the most ordinary modern boy, who has grown up in a typical city apartment or in a sovkhoz village will tomorrow be competing with an "enemy" flying at supersonic speeds at altitudes beyond vision and will possess skills which until recently he did not dream about. Training in DOSAAF circles will help the future serviceman's professional maturation, as will the all-union review competition and examination in technical training which has been launched in Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations. But he will acquire his main skills and experience in daily military labor, in training and tactical exercises involving target practice on firing ranges. Senior comrades, officers, sergeants, soldiers and class specialists for whom army friendship is an immutable law of life will help him in this.

Yes, you have to get tuned in to this uninterrupted, persistent labor, to overcoming difficulties connected with military service and subordinating and merging your will with that of the troop collective. And without physical tempering you will simply not manage the long hours of duty in the cabin of a radar station, you will not complete the prolonged, intensive march after which the subdivision charges into "battle."

Practice shows that our missilemen possess lofty combat qualities and that the homeland can be calmly confident of its peaceful skies.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES TRADE SERVICES CONFERENCE

LD301033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 2

["Correspondent" report: "Developing Military Trade"]

[Text] A conference of leading military trade personnel has been held. A report on further improving trade and consumer service facilities available to troops and naval forces in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions was delivered by Quartermaster Service Lt Gen Ye. Goldberg, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Trade Directorate. Over the last 5 years, he pointed out, military trade has increased by more than 50 percent. The collectives of the trade directorates of the Volga, Urals and Kiev Military Districts, the Pacific Fleet and the Moscow Garrison were among those commended.

The conference was addressed by Army Gen S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.